

No. XII.—TORTRICINA AND TINEINA.

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THE consignment of specimens submitted to me contained 120 species in recognisable condition, besides others representing perhaps half-a-dozen species probably new but so far defective that they could not be advantageously described. The Seychelles and Aldabra species being quite distinct, it will be convenient to discuss the general character and relations of these two faunas separately, and afterwards to give a list of the whole, with descriptions of the new species.

I. FAUNA OF THE SEYCHELLES.

No previous records of any species exist. In the present collection there are 111 species, of which 90 are unknown elsewhere and probably truly endemic; the other 21 are in my opinion probably all artificially introduced, judging from their known distribution. Of these latter, 4 are domestic refuse-feeders, 5 are known to be attached to cultivated plants, and the remaining 12 are in all likelihood similarly attached, but their larval habits are at present unknown.

The 90 endemic species are referred to 43 genera; the high proportion of genera would however undoubtedly be reduced by more extended collecting. Of these 43 genera, 29 are represented by one species each, 5 by two each, 4 by three each, 3 by four each, and 2 by fourteen each; these figures are suggestive, and therefore I will group the genera on this basis, and consider their individual affinities and distribution.

1. APODEMIC GENERA OF ONE ENDEMIC SPECIES.

Adoxophyes Meyr. Contains 11 Australasian species, of which 3 range into the Indian region, and 1 European.

Eucosma Hueb. Cosmopolitan; the species is probably of African type.

Bactra Steph. Cosmopolitan.

Aristotelia Hueb. Cosmopolitan.

Idiophantis Meyr. A small Indian genus, with 1 Australian species; the species is near Ceylon forms.

Chaliniastis Meyr. A single Australian species is known.

Onebala Walk. A characteristic Indian genus, most numerous in Ceylon.

Allocota Meyr. Contains several Indian and 1 Australian species.

Cholotis Meyr. Principally Indian, but extending into Africa and Australia.

Syntomactis Meyr. Indian and Australian.

Calicotis Meyr. A small Indian genus, extending into Australia.

Stathmopoda Staint. An extensive Indian and Australian genus, represented also less freely in Africa, and by one species in Europe.

Ethmia Hueb. The species belongs to a closely allied group of Indo-Malayan and African forms.

Simæthis Leach. Cosmopolitan in the tropics, where the species are usually associated with various forms of fig (*Ficus*); with these therefore they are sometimes transported, and this species may not be truly native.

Macarostola Meyr. Principally Indian and Australian.

Argyresthia Hueb. Characteristic of the northern hemisphere; but the single species is related to a Ceylon form.

Lyonetia Hueb. A nearly cosmopolitan genus of few species.

Opogona Zell. Principally Indian and Australian.

Melasina Boisd. A large Indian and African genus, with stragglers in Europe.

Proterodesma Meyr. Based on one species from the Auckland Islands.

Scardia Treit. A small but nearly cosmopolitan genus.

These genera number 21, half the total; with the exception of *Proterodesma* and *Chaliniastis* (represented elsewhere only by single species in the New Zealand and Australian regions, respectively, on which in the present state of our knowledge not much stress can be laid) all occur in the Indian region, and might have been derived thence.

2. APODEMIC GENERA OF 2—4 ENDEMIC SPECIES.

Argyroploce Hueb. Nearly cosmopolitan, but most abundant in the northern hemisphere, and especially in the Indian region; the two species are of Indian type.

Brachmia Hueb. Especially characteristic of the Indian region, where it is very numerous developed, but also represented by a certain number of species in Europe and Africa.

Stagmatophora Herr.-Schäff. Occurs throughout the Old World; the four species are however all allied to Indian forms.

Cuphodes Meyr. A small Indian and Australian genus.

Blastobasis Zell. Cosmopolitan, or nearly so.

Glyphipteryx Hueb. Cosmopolitan.

Acrocercops Wall. Numerous in India and Australia, with a few species in other regions.

Oinophila Steph. Besides the three species described there is one common to Europe and Africa, and a second (possibly only a geographical form) from the Canary Isles, and I have five from Mauritius.

Decadarchis Meyr. A small Indian and Australasian genus.

Ereunetis Meyr. Mainly Indian and Australian.

Tinea Linn. Cosmopolitan; three of the four endemic species are nearly allied together, and related to a peculiar Indian group.

These amount to 11 genera, with 31 species. All are probably derivable from the Indian region except *Oinophila*; this last appears to be characteristically Mascarene.

3. APODEMIC GENERA OF 14 ENDEMIC SPECIES.

Metachanda Meyr. The only other known species at present are two from Mauritius.

Hieroxestis Meyr. Represented by several Indian species and two or three from Africa and Mauritius.

These 2 genera, containing 28 endemic species, nearly a third of the total number, are so evidently at home that it is not unreasonable to regard them as truly endemic in origin, the few apodemic species having spread from this source.

4. ENDEMIC GENERA.

Herpystis Meyr. Related to the cosmopolitan *Eucosma*; one species.

Chanystis Meyr. A development of the characteristic Seychelles genus *Metachanda*, from which it does not greatly differ; two species.

Platactis Meyr. Not obviously near any other; one species.

Paraclada Meyr. Possibly related to the Indian *Hermogenes*; one species.

Anachastis Meyr. Allied to the Indian and African *Odites*; one species.

Mastigostoma Meyr. A singular form, allied to the apparently cosmopolitan *Setomorpha*; one species.

Progonarma Meyr. Probably related to the preceding; one species, found also in the Carajos Islands, but probably derived from the Seychelles.

Sporadarthra Meyr. A singular development of the cosmopolitan *Tinea*; one species.

Scalmatica Meyr. Allied to *Amydria*, which is widely distributed, but perhaps commonest in South Africa; one species.

These 9 genera contain 10 species; their affinities may be Indian or African, but do not display any obvious leaning to one or the other.

General Results.

Summarising these particulars, we find as the main factor in the situation an ancient but highly specialised fauna, represented by the *Metachandidae* (2 genera, 16 species) and the *Hieroxestis* group of *Tineidae* (2 genera, 19 species); a similar, quite distinct fauna, based on the same groups but somewhat more primitive in character, is found in Mauritius and Réunion, and doubtless something analogous will be found in Madagascar, of which nothing is known at present. All the rest of the fauna might apparently have been derived sporadically from the Indian region, except two or three forms more probably originating in Africa, immigration having taken place at intervals through a long period of time, but having now long ceased (for all recent introductions, where the specific forms are unchanged, are probably artificial).

It is noticeable that a considerable proportion of the whole fauna consists of genera of typical *Tineidæ* whose larvæ are known to feed on dead wood or dead vegetable material; this is characteristic of insular faunas where the wind has been the principal agent in distribution, since insects with these habits can find food in any region, whilst those genera whose larvæ feed on leaves are usually restricted in each individual case to some particular plant, and fail to establish themselves in a new region where they are unable to find the foodplant to which they are accustomed. Genera whose larvæ feed on lichens or animal refuse are equally advantageously circumstanced. The habits of the *Metachandidæ* are entirely unknown and should be ascertained; I think it likely they may be lichen-feeders. Some of the other genera doubtless also owe their establishment to suitability of habit; thus the species of *Bactra* probably feed on rushes (*Juncus*), and *Calicotis* on ferns, and these are always available.

II. FAUNA OF ALDABRA.

This interesting fauna is represented by 9 species, all endemic, so far as is known. Unfortunately Madagascar, with which they have probably the nearest relationship, is unknown at present, and the Aldabra fauna is therefore very much in the air. The genera are as follows:

Meridarchis Zell. Characteristic of India, but there is one African species and one Australian.

Eboda Walk. A small genus, but occurring throughout the tropics.

Eucosma Hueb. Cosmopolitan; the species is allied (not closely) to the Seychelles species.

Laspeyresia Hueb. Cosmopolitan.

Trichotaphe Clem. American, Indian, and African.

Cholotis Meyr. Indian, African, and Australian.

Stathmopoda Staint. Mainly Indian, Australian, and African.

Imma Walk. Throughout the tropics.

Opogona Zell. Principally Indian and Australian.

All are therefore seen to be genera of wide distribution; they are doubtless all to be regarded as casual immigrants, distributed by the winds, and in general of doubtful origin.

III. SYSTEMATIC LIST.

Carposinidæ.

MERIDARCHIS Zell.

1. *Meridarchis cæmentaria*, n. sp.

♀. 13 mm. Head whitish-ochreous sprinkled with grey. Palpi 3, ochreous-whitish irrorated with grey and blackish, base of terminal joint dark grey. Thorax ochreous-whitish sprinkled with grey and blackish. Abdomen pale greyish-ochreous irrorated with grey. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse, termen

slightly rounded, oblique; pale greyish-ochreous sprinkled with grey and blackish, more whitish-ochreous on margins; seven small spots of blackish irroration on costa, two in disc at $\frac{2}{5}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$, one on submedian fold before tornus, and several along termen; a bent subterminal shade of grey suffusion sprinkled with black: cilia whitish-ochreous sprinkled with grey and blackish. Hindwings grey, paler towards base; cilia whitish-ochreous tinged with grey.

Aldabra; one specimen.

Tortricidæ.

ADOXOPHYES Meyr.

2. *Adoxophyes ergatica*, n. sp.

♀. 20—21 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax light ochreous-brownish more or less sprinkled with fuscous. Abdomen grey, anal tuft whitish-ochreous. Forewings suboblong, rather broad, costa anteriorly strongly arched, posteriorly nearly straight, apex obtuse, termen sinuate, vertical; brown or light brown, sometimes with violet reflections, with more or less indicated scattered strigulæ of dark ferruginous-fuscous scales; edge of basal patch indicated by a dark stria, angulated below middle; central fascia moderate, irregular, oblique, reddish-fuscous, in one specimen indistinctly indicated throughout, in the other reduced to costal and dorsal spots and traces of connecting striæ; costal patch flattened-triangular, reddish-fuscous, in the darker specimen ill-defined; in the lighter specimen a dark stria runs from near its apex to tornus: cilia light brownish-ochreous, sometimes mixed towards base with ferruginous-brown. Hindwings light grey, towards costa and in disc posteriorly broadly suffused with ochreous-whitish, apex narrowly light grey; cilia whitish-grey, with grey subbasal shade.

Silhouette, Mare aux Cochons plateau and edge of forest, about 1000 feet, in September; two specimens.

EBODA Walk.

3. *Eboda amblopiis*, n. sp.

♀. 13 mm. Head and palpi white mixed with fuscous and dark fuscous; palpi 2, subascending, second joint much expanded with projecting scales towards apex. Thorax fuscous-whitish irrorated with fuscous. Abdomen light fuscous, beneath ochreous-whitish. Forewings oblong, costa abruptly arched near base, thence straight, apex obtuse, termen somewhat oblique, rounded beneath; fuscous, finely irrorated with ochreous-whitish, with scattered blackish strigulæ of raised scales; several spots of darker suffusion along costa, and one in disc at $\frac{3}{4}$; larger tufts mixed with blackish above and beneath submedian fold near its extremity, upper anterior: cilia light fuscous irrorated with whitish, barred on basal half with dark fuscous. Hindwings with 4 absent, 5 closely approximated at base to 3; grey, paler towards base; cilia pale grey.

Aldabra; one specimen.

Eucosmidæ.**HERPYSTIS, n. gen.**

Palpi porrected, second joint rough-scaled above and beneath, terminal moderate. Thorax without crest. Forewings with 7 to termen, separate. Hindwings with 3 widely remote, parallel, 4 from angle, 5 approximated to 4 towards base, 6 and 7 closely approximated towards base.

A development of *Eucosma*, characterised by the peculiar neuration of hindwings.

4. *Herpystis rusticula*, n. sp.

♂. 9 mm. Head whitish, with a few fuscous scales. Palpi white, second joint with a lateral streak of fuscous irroration. Thorax fuscous-whitish, shoulders infuscated. Abdomen greyish. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, without fold, apex obtuse, termen slightly sinuate, hardly oblique, rounded beneath; ochreous-whitish, indistinctly strigulated with fuscous irroration, with a few blackish scales, costa and dorsum more or less strigulated with dark fuscous; basal patch represented by a small spot of dark fuscous irroration on costa at $\frac{1}{3}$, and a rather outwards-oblique fascia suffusedly outlined with dark fuscous irroration from dorsum at $\frac{2}{5}$, reaching more than half across wing; central fascia with costal and dorsal thirds narrow, formed of dark fuscous irroration or suffusion, dorsal concave anteriorly, middle third absent except an oblique blackish spot representing angle, above which is a small whitish-yellowish spot; beyond this a pale leaden-metallic stria; a slender dark fuscous fascia before termen, forming an acute angular projection inwards above middle, finely attenuated towards tornus, followed below middle by a pale leaden-metallic striga. Hindwings grey; cilia whitish-grey, with grey subbasal shade.

Silhouette, Mare aux Cochons plateau, 1000 feet, in September; one specimen, not in good condition.

EUCOSMA Hueb.5. *Eucosma plebeiana* Zell.

Bird Island, Seychelles, in July, one specimen (Fryer); and I have also a specimen taken by Mr T. B. Fletcher in Farquhar Island. Doubtless introduced; now nearly cosmopolitan in suitable climates. Larva on *Malva* and allies.

6. *Eucosma chlorobathra*, n. sp.

♀. 9—10 mm. Head whitish-ochreous. Palpi whitish-ochreous, a spot on second joint and base of terminal joint fuscous. Thorax whitish-ochreous, shoulders infuscated. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, slightly dilated posteriorly, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse, termen sinuate beneath apex, vertical, rounded beneath; whitish-ochreous, irregularly sprinkled with fuscous; costa strigulated with blackish-fuscous; edge of basal patch indicated by a thick curved blackish-fuscous line; space between this and termen mostly occupied by several thick irregular subconfluent bluish-lead metallic striæ rising from ochreous-whitish costal strigulæ; an irregular curved series of blackish-fuscous marks representing posterior edge of central fascia; two small blackish spots

in ocellus; a whitish streak along termen, bifurcate on costa and interrupted beneath apex: cilia bluish-leaden-grey, with a blackish basal line, tips whitish. Hindwings with 3 and 4 stalked; dark grey; cilia grey.

Aldabra; two specimens.

7. *Eucosma temenitis*, n. sp.

♂♀. 9—10 mm. Head whitish-ochreous tinged with rosy. Palpi whitish-ochreous, second joint with a lateral streak of dark fuscous irroration, terminal joint whitish. Thorax pale ochreous more or less suffused with rosy or grey, with a dark grey transverse post-median band. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, costa slightly arched, without fold, apex obtuse, termen nearly straight, somewhat oblique; pale ochreous slightly tinged with rosy, with a few scattered blackish scales; basal patch large, dark grey sprinkled with black, containing a pale ochreous and grey mark on dorsum near base, and edged by a thick curved blackish line; median area sometimes much suffused with whitish; central fascia represented by a moderate deep ochreous streak running from $\frac{2}{3}$ of costa to dorsum before tornus, suffused with blackish towards costa, curved or angulated inwards above middle; apical area beyond this irregularly clouded with dull rosy and leaden-grey, especially towards tornus, with a quadrate blackish subapical spot connected by bars with apex and middle of termen: cilia dark bluish-grey. Hindwings with 3 and 4 stalked; rather dark grey; cilia grey.

Silhouette, Mare aux Cochons and forest above it, in September; six specimens. Allied to the preceding, though very distinct.

BACTRA Steph.

8. *Bactra legitima*, n. sp.

♀. 14—16 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax whitish-ochreous or ochreous-whitish, palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse, termen straight, oblique; pale ochreous, partially slightly sprinkled with pale greyish and pale ferruginous, veins more or less marked with lines of blackish scales; costa shortly and closely strigulated with whitish, edge irrorated with blackish between the strigulae; costal $\frac{2}{5}$ undefinedly suffused with ochreous-whitish; lower angle of cell sometimes marked with a cloudy whitish dot preceded by slight ferruginous suffusion; terminal edge irrorated with black: cilia whitish-ochreous. Hindwings grey; cilia grey-whitish.

Silhouette, Mare aux Cochons plateau, and south side of Mont Pot-à-eau, 1000—1500 feet, in August and September; two specimens.

ARGYROPOLOCE Hueb.

9. *Argyroploce illepidata* Butl. (= *carpophaga* Wals.)

Mahé, Cascade Estate; one specimen. A species now widely distributed in South Africa, the Indo-Malayan region, and Australia, doubtless artificially spread; the larva feeds in fruits of *Cassia*, *Feronia*, *Nephelium*, and doubtless other trees.

10. *Argyroploce aprobola* Meyr.

Mahé, Cascade Estate, Morne Blanc, Mare aux Cochons district; Silhouette, Mare aux Cochons plateau and south side of Mont Pot-à-eau, 800—1500 feet; from August

to February, twenty-two specimens. Also taken commonly by Mr T. B. Fletcher in the Amirantes and Chagos Islands. Widely distributed in the Indo-Malayan region, S. Pacific islands, and E. Australia; probably attached to some cultivated plant.

11. *Argyroploce nebulana* Wals.

♂. 23 mm. Head fuscous-whitish suffused with grey on crown, face with two black spots. Palpi porrected, fuscous-whitish with several blackish spots. Thorax grey. spotted anteriorly with whitish-ochreous and behind this with fuscous-crimson, thoracic crest mixed with whitish-ochreous and crimson. (Abdomen broken.) Posterior femora beneath tufted with long whitish-ochreous hairs, with an erect apical light ochreous scale-tooth, tibiae with light fuscous rough hairscales above, and whitish-ochreous ones beneath. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen bowed, hardly oblique; light brownish, extreme tips of scales ochreous-whitish, irregularly strigulated with dark fuscous, and with some spots of ferruginous-reddish suffusion; costal edge black marked with pairs of whitish-ochreous strigulae; a large black blotch extending along dorsum from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$, sides vertical, upper margin with central third forming a broad truncate projection reaching $\frac{3}{4}$ across wing; a triangular brown-reddish spot on costa beyond middle; some greyish clouding in disc posteriorly; an oblique brown-reddish mark partially suffused with black below apex resting on middle of termen: cilia grey mixed with brown-reddish, with a patch of whitish-ochreous suffusion on tornus. Hindwings rather narrowed, dorsum formed into a strong thickened whitish-ochreous projecting lobe, adjoining which is a groove on upper surface, containing some long grey hairs, termen excavated between lobe and vein 1b; dark grey; cilia grey with darker subbasal shade, tips whitish.

Mahé, Cascade Estate, 800 feet, in February; one specimen. Also from W. Africa. Described by Lord Walsingham from a single ♀; I therefore describe the ♂.

12. *Argyroploce hygrantis*, n. sp.

♂. 17 mm. Head and palpi dark fuscous, palpi ascending. Thorax dark fuscous, patagia and crest bright leaden-metallic. Posterior tibiae and basal joint of tarsi with large expanded brush of white hairs above, suffused with grey beneath, tarsi short. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen slightly rounded, rather oblique; dark fuscous, thickly strewn with small irregular spots of raised bright bluish-leaden-metallic scales except along costa, in middle of disc only thinly, posteriorly tending to coalesce into thick striae: cilia rather dark leaden-fuscous. Hindwings reduced in size, beneath with subdorsal groove terminating in a tornal patch of dense rough whitish-ochreous scales; grey, along dorsum suffused with whitish; cilia whitish, round apex tinged with grey, round tornus with ochreous.

Silhouette, south side of Mont Pot-à-eau, at 1500 feet, in August; one specimen.

13. *Argyroploce leucaspis* Meyr.

Silhouette, Mare aux Cochons plateau; Félicité; in September and December, two specimens. Common in India and Ceylon, and occurs also in the Maldive Islands; probably introduced.

14. *Argyroploce conchopleura*, n. sp.

♂. 12 mm. Head ochreous-brownish. Palpi porrected, whitish, slightly marked with fuscous, terminal joint rather long. Thorax light brownish, sides beneath wings suffused with violet-white. Abdomen grey. Posterior tibiæ without tuft. Forewings elongate, rather dilated posteriorly, costa anteriorly gently, posteriorly hardly arched, apex obtuse, termen slightly sinuate, vertical; brownish sprinkled with black, more ochreous-brown towards apex, crossed throughout by oblique irregular blue-lead-metallic striæ rising from pairs of whitish costal strigulæ, costal edge blackish between these; costal third of central fascia moderate, obliquely blackish; a blackish longitudinal mark resting on termen above middle, cut by a white mark; ocellus margined laterally with blue-lead-metallic, and containing a transverse series of four linear black marks: cilia fuscous mixed with blackish. Hindwings with 3 and 4 connate; dark grey; cilia light grey with darker subbasal shade, tips whitish.

Silhouette, Mare aux Cochons plateau, 1000 feet, in September; one specimen. Allied to the Indian *dimorpha* Meyr.

LASPEYRESIA Hueb.

15. *Laspeyresia miranda*, n. sp.

♂♀. 13 mm. Head pale ochreous, crown suffused with rosy-grey. Palpi ochreous-whitish. Thorax greyish-purple. Abdomen dark purplish-grey. Forewings elongate, moderate, rather dilated posteriorly, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse, termen somewhat sinuate beneath apex, rounded, little oblique; red-brown, crossed by suffused purple striæ rising from pairs of very short whitish costal strigulæ; two larger wedge-shaped white strigulæ on costa before apex; undefined patches of darker or greyish suffusion on dorsum before middle and about $\frac{3}{4}$, indicating margins of a dorsal patch hardly lighter than ground-colour; two small blackish dots towards termen in middle: cilia grey, with blackish-grey basal line. Hindwings orange; a moderate blackish-grey terminal fascia; cilia whitish-grey, with blackish-grey basal line.

Aldabra; two specimens.

Gelechiadæ.

ARISTOTELIA Hueb.

16. *Aristotelia schematias*, n. sp.

♀. 10 mm. Head and thorax ochreous-whitish, shoulders dark fuscous. Palpi rather stout, whitish, second and terminal joints each with two blackish rings. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen extremely obliquely rounded; 6 separate; brown suffused with dark fuscous irroration; an oblique ochreous-white fascia towards base; an oblique whitish streak from costa at $\frac{1}{3}$, running into a rather narrow somewhat curved whitish postmedian fascia, both these somewhat mixed with blue-grey; stigmata indistinct, formed by blackish irroration, discal approximated, plical before first discal, a curved white line running from postmedian fascia round upper edge of first discal and thence direct beyond plical to dorsum; a white spot on costa

at $\frac{5}{8}$, whence a blue-grey line edged anteriorly with white and containing a blackish dot in disc runs to tornus; three minute white dots on termen extending into cilia: cilia pale greyish, with two blackish lines, each followed by an ochreous line. Hindwings light grey; cilia whitish-ochreous tinged with grey.

Mahé, Cascade Estate, in December; one specimen. Seemingly more allied to the widely distributed *peltosema* Low. than to any other known species.

IDIOPHANTIS Meyr.

17. *Idiophantis spectrata*, n. sp.

♂. 15 mm. Head light fuscous, sides of crown tinged with yellow, face whitish, eyes crimson. Palpi grey. Thorax light fuscous. Abdomen dark grey. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa slightly arched, termen with deep semicircular excavation between narrow pointed apical and broad rounded-obtuse tornal prominence; 2 and 3 separate, 6 present; light fuscous; a white stria from $\frac{2}{3}$ of costa to tornus, rounded-angulated in middle, edged with dark grey and on lower half suffused with grey, margined anteriorly by an orange-ochreous stria, and posteriorly on upper half by a similar stria terminated beneath by a black dot; an orange streak in apical prominence: cilia golden-metallic with coppery-purple reflections. Hindwings light grey, lower margin of cell somewhat darker-suffused, on lower surface with a fringe of hairs along it; cilia ochreous-whitish with two grey shades, round apex yellower between these.

Mahé, Cascade Estate, about 1300 feet, in a spot with many large *Pandanus Hornei*, in February; two specimens.

CHALINIASTIS Meyr.

18. *Chaliniastis chromatica*, n. sp.

♀. 10 mm. Head grey, sides ochreous-whitish. Palpi ochreous-whitish, second and terminal joints each with two black bands, terminal as long as second. Thorax ferruginous mixed with grey dorsally, patagia edged with whitish. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse, termen faintly sinuate, oblique; ferruginous, sprinkled with grey; costa suffused with dark fuscous, and marked with four irregular oblique white streaks, and two ochreous-white spots before apex; a trilobate patch of ground colour on middle of dorsum edged with some black scales and then with a white line; before and beyond this are curved white lines in disc, edged beneath with black scales, appearing to indicate somewhat rounded patches, but not extended to dorsum; a sinuate white line from penultimate costal spot to tornus; a white line along termen, edged with some black scales: cilia ochreous-whitish, with a ferruginous ante-median line mixed with black. Hindwings 1, apex prominent, termen sinuate; light grey; cilia ochreous-grey-whitish.

Silhouette, forest above Mare aux Couchons in September; one specimen.

THIOTRICA Meyr.

19. *Thiotricha tenuis* Wals.

(*Polyhymno* (?) *tenuis* Wals., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1891, 96, pl. iv. 33.)

♂♀. 8—9 mm. Head and thorax shining white. Palpi white, anterior edge of terminal joint dark fuscous. Abdomen ochreous-whitish. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa almost straight, apex pointed, termen sinuate, oblique; 6, 7, 9 separate; shining white; sometimes an irregular oblique dark fuscous spot from dorsum before middle; a very oblique dark fuscous wedge-shaped spot on costa about $\frac{3}{4}$, from apex of which a dark fuscous line runs back to submedian fold before tornus, terminating usually in an irregular dark fuscous spot along posterior third of dorsum, which spot is however in one specimen obsolete; a fuscous or ochreous-fuscous apical patch touching angle of preceding, and including a black apical dot: cilia whitish or whitish-grey, towards base silvery-metallic on upper part of termen, at apex with three diverging dark fuscous hooks. Hindwings light grey, thinly scaled anteriorly; an oblique bar between vein 1c and middle of cell; cilia whitish-ochreous-grey or grey-whitish.

Silhouette, Mare aux Cochons plateau; Mahé, near Morne Blanc, 1000 feet; in September and October, two specimens. Also two specimens from Cerf Island (Fletcher) in October, and occurs in W. Africa. Varies rather considerably in development of markings.

PHTHORIMÆA Meyr.

20. *Phthorimæa operculella* Zell.

Mahé, near Morne Blanc; one specimen. Also one received from Mr T. B. Fletcher. An introduced species, of which the larva is a highly injurious pest of the potato.

ONEBALA Walk.

21. *Onebala cubiculata*, n. sp.

♂. 12—13 mm. Head and thorax fuscous, crown with a whitish-ochreous line above each eye. Palpi ochreous-whitish, second joint light fuscous except apex, terminal joint with some light fuscous suffusion towards middle. Antennæ whitish-ochreous. Abdomen pale fuscous. Forewings elongate, somewhat dilated posteriorly, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen nearly straight, rather oblique; 3 absent, 2 and 4 stalked, 5 approximated, 7 absent, 8 and 9 stalked; fuscous; a dark fuscous basal patch occupying $\frac{2}{5}$ of wing, edged by an irregularly sinuate cloudy line of whitish-ochreous suffusion; second discal stigma well marked, transverse, dark fuscous; a small whitish spot on costa at $\frac{4}{5}$, whence an irregularly sinuate cloudy whitish-ochreous line runs to dorsum before tornus: cilia fuscous. Hindwings grey; cilia whitish-fuscous, with fuscous subbasal shade.

Silhouette, Mare aux Cochons plateau, 1000 feet, in September; two specimens.

BRACHMIA Hueb.

22. *Brachmia nesidias*, n. sp.

♀. 10—11 mm. Head ochreous-whitish. Palpi ochreous-whitish, second joint slightly sprinkled with brownish. Thorax pale whitish-ochreous, shoulders mixed with ferruginous-ochreous. Abdomen pale greyish. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen rounded, rather strongly oblique; 7 to apex, 8 and 9

out of 7; pale whitish-ochreous, longitudinally streaked with ferruginous-brownish suffusion between veins; plical and first discal stigmata indicated by a few longitudinally scattered dark fuscous scales, second discal forming a distinct dark fuscous dot; some dark fuscous scales on termen towards apex: cilia ferruginous-brownish, mixed with whitish-ochreous. Hindwings pale grey; cilia whitish-ochreous.

Mahé, Cascade Estate, 800 feet, in February, one specimen. Also two taken by Mr T. B. Fletcher in same locality in November. Allied to the European *rufescens*.

23. *Brachmia cricopa*, n. sp.

♂♀. 13 mm. Head pale ochreous. Palpi whitish-ochreous, irrorated with dark fuscous except at apex. Thorax dark fuscous. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen slightly rounded, somewhat oblique; 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex; purplish-fuscous; discal stigmata represented by a few blackish scales surrounded by pale ochreous rings, second larger, plical reduced to a pale ochreous dot, slightly before first discal: cilia fuscous. Hindwings and cilia light grey.

Mahé, near Morne Blanc, 800 feet, in October; Silhouette, low cultivated country, in September; two specimens.

24. *Brachmia microsema*, n. sp.

♀. 15 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax dark fuscous, apex of palpi whitish. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse, termen nearly straight, somewhat oblique; 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex; dark purplish-fuscous; stigmata black, plical beneath first discal, edged anteriorly by a small whitish dot; an ochreous-whitish dot on costa at $\frac{3}{4}$: cilia dark purplish-fuscous. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Mahé, near Morne Blanc, 800 feet, in October; one specimen.

PARASPISTES Meyr.

25. *Paraspistes ioloncha* Meyr.

Two examples, more strongly marked than usual, discal stigmata especially well marked; Mahé, Cascade Estate, in January and February. A common Ceylon species, probably introduced; the larva feeds in pods of *Crotalaria* (Indian hemp).

ALLOCOTA Meyr.

26. *Allocota procax*, n. sp.

♂. 11 mm. Head and thorax grey-whitish. Palpi white irrorated with grey, second joint blackish except towards apex, tuft very short, terminal joint twice second, thickened with scales but without distinct projection, with five indistinct dark fuscous rings. Abdomen grey, genital organs clothed with whitish-ochreous hairs. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; 6 to termen; whitish irrorated with grey; a black linear dot beneath costa near base; a dark fuscous costal mark at $\frac{1}{5}$, a black subdorsal dot at $\frac{1}{4}$, and some indistinct grey marking between these; some undefined fuscous suffusion in middle of

disc, round which are a blackish dot above middle at $\frac{2}{5}$, a moderate dark fuscous spot on middle of costa, and an undefined streak of blackish scales along fold beneath middle; two or three small dark fuscous spots on costa beyond middle; terminal fourth irregularly suffused with fuscous, with some blackish scales towards tornus. Hindwings 1, grey; cilia light grey.

Mahé, Cascade Estate, 800 feet, in February; one specimen.

TRICHOTAPHE Clem.

27. *Trichotaphe seminata*, n. sp.

♀ 11—12 mm. Head and thorax fuscous. Palpi whitish, second joint dark fuscous except apex, anterior edge of terminal joint suffused with dark fuscous. Abdomen fuscous. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa anteriorly gently arched, posteriorly nearly straight, apex obtuse, termen slightly rounded, oblique; ashy-fuscous, with scattered black scales, posteriorly more numerous and tending to form series between veins; extreme costal edge ochreous-whitish from base to middle; a blackish dot in disc at $\frac{1}{4}$; stigmata cloudy, blackish, discal approximated, plical small, rather before first discal; a cloudy ochreous-whitish dot on costa at $\frac{2}{3}$; a hardly defined curved shade of black irroration from this to tornus; a series of black dots round apical part of costa and termen: cilia pale greyish, towards base paler barred with darker and limited by a darker antemedian line. Hindwings rather dark grey; cilia light grey, with darker subbasal shade.

Aldabra; two specimens.

YPSOLOPHUS Fabr.

28. *Ypsolophus ianthes* Meyr.

(*Ypsolophus ianthes* Meyr., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1887, 273; *Y. ochrophanes* Meyr., Journ. Bomb. Nat. Hist. Soc. xvii. 981.)

Mahé, Port Victoria, in February; one specimen. Also occurs in India, Ceylon, and Réunion, doubtless artificially spread; the larva feeds on *Medicago*, *Cyamopsis*, and other *Leguminosæ*. I have recognised from the material now available that the two names quoted above indicate only one species, the type of *ianthes* being an example with the normal dark clouding nearly obsolete.

Metachandidæ.

METACHANDA, n. gen.

Head with appressed scales; ocelli absent; tongue developed. Antennæ $\frac{4}{5}$, in ♂ ciliated, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint with appressed scales, terminal shorter, moderate, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiæ rough-scaled above. Forewings with 2 from near angle, 7 absent, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, trapezoidal-ovate, cilia $\frac{1}{2}$; 3 and 4 connate, transverse vein obsolete, 5 and 6 absent (median fold well marked, looking like a vein).

Type *M. thaleropis*. This genus is the type of a group, characterised by the absence

of veins 7 of forewings and 6 of hindwings, and not known at present except from the Mascarene Islands. It appears to be probably allied to the considerable Indo-Malayan genus *Autosticha*, in which however vein 6 of hindwings is present as usual. The other described genera of the group are *Chanystis* described below; and *Ancylometis* Meyr., which contains two species from Mauritius and Réunion; the third species attributed to it, viz. *astrapias* Meyr., is properly referred to *Metachanda*, and is also from Mauritius. In my description of *Ancylometis* vein 6 of hindwings is wrongly stated to be present, as I mistook the submedian fold for it; otherwise the characters are correctly given, *Ancylometis* being distinguished from *Metachanda* by the presence of vein 5 of hindwings; it is therefore the most primitive of the three genera. I have three other genera from Mauritius.

29. *Metachanda trixantha*, n. sp.

♂♀. 9—11 mm. Head and thorax ochreous-yellow, shoulders dark fuscous. Palpi ochreous-yellow, second joint with dark fuscous subapical ring. Abdomen grey, anal tuft whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; orange-yellow; markings dark purplish-fuscous edged with black irroration; a small elongate spot on base of costa; moderately broad fasciæ at $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$, somewhat dilated on margins; an apical patch or terminal fascia narrowed beneath, not reaching tornus: cilia dark purplish-fuscous. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Silhouette, Mare aux Cochons plateau, 1000 feet; Mahé, Morne Seychellois (1500 feet) and Cascade Estate; in September, and from December to February, twenty-four specimens.

30. *Metachanda columnata*, n. sp.

♂♀. 9—10 mm. Head pale yellowish, sides of crown dark fuscous. Palpi yellow-whitish, towards base sprinkled with dark fuscous. Thorax pale yellow, anterior margin dark fuscous. Abdomen ochreous-whitish. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen rounded, rather strongly oblique; pale yellow; markings purplish-fuscous irrorated with black; a spot on base of costa; a narrow fascia from $\frac{3}{4}$ of costa to dorsum before tornus, more or less obsolete towards costa: cilia pale yellowish. Hindwings and cilia ochreous-whitish.

Silhouette, south side of Mont Pot-à-eau, 1500 feet, in August; three specimens.

31. *Metachanda hydraula*, n. sp.

♀. 12 mm. Head whitish, crown with a fuscous central patch. Palpi white, posteriorly blackish. Thorax whitish, with a dark fuscous stripe on each side. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; blackish-fuscous; veins marked with irregular-edged ochreous-white lines; an ochreous-white line along dorsum and termen: cilia whitish, with dark fuscous basal shade. Hindwings rather dark grey; cilia grey.

Silhouette, Mare aux Cochons plateau, in September; one specimen.

32. *Metachanda glaciata*, n. sp.

♀. 15 mm. Head and thorax blackish-grey. Palpi black, second joint with two undefined rings and extreme apex white, terminal joint with submedian ring and apex white. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen obliquely rounded; ochreous-white; markings dark ashy-grey mixed with black; a moderate basal fascia; a trapezoidal spot on costa at $\frac{2}{5}$; stigmata large, plical slightly beyond first discal, second discal confluent with angle of lower of two confluent triangular blotches occupying tornus and termen; a quadrate blotch on costa at $\frac{2}{3}$, its angles touching second discal stigma and angle of terminal blotch: cilia ashy-grey, mixed with dark grey towards base. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Silhouette, Mare aux Cochons plateau, 1000 feet, in September; one specimen.

33. *Metachanda mormodes*, n. sp.

♂. 12 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen dark fuscous, face paler. Palpi grey, terminal joint darker. Forewings elongate, rather dilated posteriorly, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen rounded, rather oblique; dark purplish-fuscous; base blackish; black fascia-form blotches from dorsum at $\frac{1}{3}$ and beyond middle, first reaching $\frac{3}{4}$ across wing, margined above and on upper $\frac{2}{3}$ posteriorly by a curved orange black-edged streak, second reaching $\frac{2}{3}$ across wing, with a curved orange line running round its upper half, and an oblique orange mark across its lower anterior angle; a somewhat curved orange black-edged streak running from $\frac{2}{3}$ of costa towards tornus but not quite reaching it, attenuated beneath: cilia purplish-grey, with blackish basal line. Hindwings blackish-grey; cilia light grey, with blackish basal line.

Mahé, near Morne Blanc, 800 feet, in October; two specimens.

34. *Metachanda noctivaga*, n. sp.

♂. 8 mm. Head and thorax shining dark grey, lower part of face suffused with ochreous-whitish. Palpi rather short, ochreous-white, second and terminal joints each with two suffused dark fuscous bands. Abdomen dark fuscous, anal tuft mixed with pale ochreous. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen rounded, rather strongly oblique; shining dark leaden-fuscous; markings blackish-fuscous; a spot on costa near base, edged beneath with an ochreous-whitish dot; a narrow fascia at $\frac{1}{3}$, on which first discal and plical stigmata appear as black spots preceded by ochreous-whitish dots; a larger spot on costa at $\frac{2}{3}$, from which proceed a fascia to dorsum at $\frac{3}{4}$, containing two black spots preceded by ochreous-whitish dots, upper representing second discal stigma, and also a slender angulated fascia running to tornus: cilia shining dark leaden-fuscous. Hindwings dark fuscous; cilia fuscous, darker towards base.

Silhouette, Mare aux Cochons plateau, 1000 feet, in September; one specimen.

35. *Metachanda prodelta*, n. sp.

♂♀. 9—11 mm. Head and thorax rather dark bronzy-fuscous. Palpi blackish, more or less sprinkled with ochreous-whitish, apex of joints ochreous-whitish. Abdomen dark fuscous. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, somewhat dilated posteriorly, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; dark fuscous tinged with purplish, sometimes more or less sprinkled with ochreous-whitish; markings blackish,

edged in ♂ with scattered ochreous-whitish scales, in ♀ with whitish-ochreous suffusion; a quadrate blotch on base of costa; a triangular blotch on costa before middle, its apex formed by first discal stigma; plical stigma represented by a moderate spot rather obliquely before this; an 8-shaped spot representing second discal stigma, and a spot on dorsum beneath it; a spot on costa at $\frac{3}{4}$, whence a curved interrupted line runs to tornus, these pale-edged posteriorly only: cilia dark grey. Hindwings dark fuscous; cilia dark grey.

Mahé, Cascade Estate, 1000 feet; Silhouette, forest above Mare aux Cochons, 1000 feet; Felicité; in September and from December to February, ten specimens.

36. *Metachanda thaleropis*, n. sp.

♂♀. 8—10 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen fuscous, face whitish-tinged. Palpi dark fuscous sprinkled with whitish. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; whitish, irrorated with dark fuscous, in ♀ more or less wholly suffused with brown-grey; markings variably mixed with ferruginous brown and black; a spot on costa near base; first discal and plical stigmata round, plical rather obliquely beyond first discal, sometimes united into a bar; a similar spot between and above first and second discal; second discal similar, forming with a spot on costa at $\frac{3}{4}$ and a transverse mark from dorsum before tornus a more or less complete slender fascia; a spot towards termen in middle; two or three undefined dots on costa posteriorly: cilia ochreous-whitish, sprinkled or dotted with blackish irroration. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Mahé, Cascade Estate (1000 feet) and Port Victoria; Silhouette, Mare aux Cochons plateau (1000 feet) and south side of Mont Pot-à-eau (1500 feet); in August, September, and from December to February, thirty-one specimens.

37. *Metachanda classica*, n. sp.

♂♀. 10—11 mm. Head and thorax whitish, sometimes sprinkled with grey. Palpi whitish, suffusedly sprinkled or banded with blackish. Abdomen grey, anal tuft whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; white sprinkled with dark fuscous; blackish spots on costa near base and at $\frac{2}{5}$, accompanied beneath by ferruginous-ochreous marks; stigmata small, blackish, accompanied by small ferruginous-ochreous spots, plical obliquely before first discal, an additional dot beneath second discal, and a small spot between and above first and second discal; a spot of blackish and ochreous scales on costa at $\frac{2}{3}$, one on dorsum before tornus, and one towards termen in middle, united by a more or less defined angulated ferruginous-ochreous line: cilia ochreous-whitish, base sprinkled with dark fuscous. Hindwings in ♂ pale grey, in ♀ grey; cilia whitish-ochreous, in ♀ tinged with grey.

Mahé, Cascade Estate, 1000 feet; Silhouette, south side of Mont Pot-à-eau, 1500 feet; in September, January, and February, three specimens. More brightly marked than the preceding, from which it may be distinguished by different position of plical stigma.

38. *Metachanda fortunata*, n. sp.

♂♀. 8—10 mm. Head shining fuscous, sides whitish-ochreous. Palpi dark fuscous sprinkled with whitish-ochreous, second joint with a blackish subapical ring. Thorax fuscous sprinkled with whitish-ochreous. Abdomen fuscous. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; shining fuscous or purplish-grey, suffusedly sprinkled with whitish-ochreous; markings black, edged with ferruginous-ochreous; a spot on costa near base; a spot beneath costa at $\frac{2}{5}$; first discal stigma small, its margin confluent with preceding, plical large, irregular, obliquely before first discal, second discal represented by an 8-shaped spot; a spot on dorsum before tornus, sometimes touching second discal stigma; a small spot on costa at $\frac{3}{4}$, whence an angulated line of black and ferruginous scales runs to tornus: cilia grey, basal half dark grey barred with whitish-ochreous. Hindwings rather dark grey; cilia grey.

Mahé, Cascade Estate, 1000 feet; Silhouette, forest above Mare aux Cochons, 1000 feet; Felicité; in September, December, and February, thirteen specimens.

39. *Metachanda miltospila*, n. sp.

♂♀. 12—13 mm. Head and thorax greyish-ochreous, shoulders with a spot of blackish suffusion. Palpi ochreous-whitish, second joint blackish except apex, terminal joint sometimes sprinkled with black. Abdomen pale ochreous irrorated with grey. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, slightly dilated posteriorly, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; brownish-ochreous, sometimes irrorated with light grey; an irregular black spot on costa near base, containing a tuft of scales, beyond which are an orange-red dot beneath costa and oblique mark on fold; an orange-red dot above dorsum near base; stigmata orange-red, first discal elongate, connected with a triangular black spot of raised scales on costa at $\frac{2}{5}$, plical obliquely before first discal, plical and second discal accompanied by a few black scales or black dot beneath, and a similar red spot on dorsum obliquely before second discal; a black mark on costa at $\frac{3}{4}$, whence an angulated interrupted orange-red line with a few black scales runs to tornus: cilia pale ochreous, basal half tinged with orange-reddish and indistinctly spotted with blackish-grey irroration. Hindwings grey or pale grey; cilia pale greyish-ochreous or whitish-ochreous.

Mahé, Cascade Estate and near Morne Blanc, 800 feet; Silhouette, forest above Mare aux Cochons and south side of Mont Pot-à-eau, 1500 feet; from August to January, five specimens.

40. *Metachanda fumata*, n. sp.

♂♀. 9—13 mm. Head grey, sides of crown pale ochreous. Palpi ochreous-whitish, second joint dark fuscous except apex. Thorax pale ochreous sometimes suffused with grey, shoulders suffused with blackish. Abdomen in ♂ blackish-grey, anal tuft pale ochreous suffused with grey towards base, in ♀ dark grey. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; pale ochreous more or less sprinkled with grey or dark grey, sometimes clouded with rather dark purplish-fuscous; a blackish blotch on base of costa; an undefined streak of blackish

irroration along costa towards middle, and a black dot beneath middle of costa touching it; plical and second discal stigmata black, often partly edged with light ferruginous, and an additional similar dot beneath and slightly beyond second discal; sometimes a short light ferruginous streak in middle of disc; a black dot on dorsum before tornus; a small black spot on costa at $\frac{3}{4}$, whence an angulated ferruginous line runs to tornus, sometimes marked with black at angle: cilia pale ochreous, towards base more or less spotted or barred with blackish suffusion. Hindwings dark grey, in ♂ with basal half blackish-tinged, cilia grey.

Mahé, Cascade Estate and near Morne Blanc (1000 feet); Silhouette, Mare aux Cochons plateau and south side of Mont Pot-à-eau (1500 feet); Félicité; from August to February, thirty-seven specimens.

41. *Metachanda crypsitricha*, n. sp.

♂♀. 10—12 mm. Head and thorax whitish-ochreous, shoulders blackish. Palpi whitish-ochreous, second joint dark fuscous except towards apex. Abdomen whitish-ochreous, more or less suffused with grey. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen rounded, rather strongly oblique; whitish-ochreous, with some scattered dark fuscous scales, and more or less marked with variable elongate patches of brown suffusion in disc and towards dorsum and posteriorly; a blackish mark extending along basal fifth of costa; a blackish streak along costa from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{5}$, attenuated and sometimes indistinctly marked posteriorly; stigmata rather small, black, first discal absent, an additional dot beneath and slightly beyond second discal; an oblique black strigula on costa at $\frac{3}{4}$, and one on dorsum towards tornus: cilia on costa whitish-ochreous, on termen pale grey, basal third whitish-ochreous barred with blackish. Hindwings light grey, paler in ♂; in ♂ on under-surface with a deep groove beneath cell, filled with blackish hairscales and with some long pale yellowish hairs towards its apex; cilia pale whitish-ochreous.

Mahé, Mare aux Cochons, Morne Blanc, Cascade Estate, Port Victoria, and Anonyme Island; Silhouette, Mare aux Cochons and Mont Pot-à-eau; from September to February, eighty-three specimens.

42. *Metachanda autocentra*, n. sp.

♂. 12—13 mm. ♀. 15 mm. Head and thorax light brownish-ochreous, in ♀ somewhat infuscated. Palpi ochreous-whitish, second joint irrorated with dark fuscous except at apex, terminal joint irrorated with dark fuscous at base and on anterior edge. Abdomen greyish, anal tuft whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, posteriorly slightly dilated, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen rounded, oblique; in ♂ light brownish-ochreous, in ♀ fuscous; some scattered dark fuscous scales towards costa, and sometimes posteriorly; a black dot on base of costa, one beneath costa near base, and one above dorsum near base; stigmata well marked, black, plical somewhat before first discal; a more or less developed strongly curved subterminal series of blackish dots running from a small spot on costa at $\frac{2}{3}$ to a well-marked dot on dorsum before tornus; sometimes a terminal series of indistinct dark fuscous dots: cilia in ♂ whitish-ochreous, in ♀ greyish-

ochreous spotted with fuscous at base. Hindwings in ♂ light grey, cilia whitish, in ♀ grey, cilia grey.

Silhouette, forest above Mare aux Cochons; Félicité; in September and December, seven specimens.

CHANYSTIS, n. gen.

Head with loosely appressed scales; ocelli absent; tongue developed. Antennae $\frac{4}{5}$, in ♂ shortly ciliated, basal joint elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint clothed with dense scales, roughly projecting above and angularly at apex beneath, terminal joint as long as second, moderate, sometimes loosely scaled posteriorly, acute. Maxillary palpi rudimentary. Posterior tibiae clothed with rough scales above. Forewings with 2 from near angle, 7 absent, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $\frac{4}{5}$; 3 and 4 connate, transverse vein obsolete, 5 and 6 absent.

Type *C. syrtopa*. Only differs essentially from *Metachanda* in the scaling of the palpi.

43. *Chanystis syrtopa*, n. sp.

♂♀. 15—16 mm. Head and thorax whitish-ochreous, patagia with a fuscous stripe. Palpi ochreous-whitish, second joint sprinkled with dark fuscous except at apex, terminal joint with some dark fuscous scales towards middle. Abdomen whitish-ochreous irrorated with grey. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen obliquely rounded; whitish-ochreous; some irregular purplish-fuscous markings, viz., a rather broad subdorsal streak from near base to $\frac{2}{5}$, another from base of costa above fold to tornus, a third from $\frac{1}{3}$ of costa to disc beyond middle, and a fourth rather down-curved from near costa beyond this to apex, marked with a patch of blackish irroration beyond its middle; some scattered black scales along costa; a black scaletuft beneath costa near base; stigmata represented by black scaletufts, first discal large, plical beneath first discal, below fold, second discal reduced to a few scales, an additional black tuft beneath and rather beyond this; an oblique interrupted series of scattered black scales from costa at $\frac{2}{5}$, reaching $\frac{1}{3}$ across wing: cilia whitish-ochreous, with a median series of black spots. Hindwings whitish-ochreous suffused with pale grey; cilia whitish-ochreous.

Silhouette, south side of Mont Pot-à-eau, 1500 feet, in August; two specimens.

44. *Chanystis botanodes*, n. sp.

♂♀. 15—18 mm. Head whitish-ochreous. Palpi whitish-ochreous, second joint sprinkled with dark fuscous except towards apex, terminal joint loosely scaled posteriorly, sprinkled with dark fuscous towards middle. Thorax whitish-ochreous, tinged with brownish and irrorated with dark fuscous on shoulders and sometimes also in middle. Abdomen whitish-ochreous, variably irrorated with dark fuscous. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen obliquely rounded; whitish-ochreous or pale yellow-ochreous, with some scattered dark fuscous scales; a suffused dark fuscous spot on costa towards base, terminated beneath by a large tuft of yellow-ochreous scales mixed with dark fuscous; stigmata forming tufts of blackish and yellow-ochreous scales, first discal very large, placed with plical on a fascia of dark fuscous

suffusion, second discal and a dark fuscous spot beneath it edged with yellow-ochreous so as to form a somewhat 8-shaped patch, discal area before, between, and beyond stigmata forming a large greyish-purple patch sometimes reaching dorsum anteriorly; a spot of dark fuscous suffusion on costa at $\frac{2}{3}$; a large irregular suffused dark fuscous apical spot: cilia whitish-ochreous, on basal half spotted with dark fuscous. Hindwings in ♂ pale whitish-ochreous tinged with grey, in ♀ pale grey; cilia whitish-ochreous, with faint greyish subbasal shade.

Silhouette, forest above Mare aux Cochons, and south side of Mont Pot-à-eau, 1500 feet, in August and September; six specimens.

Cosmopterygidæ.

COSMPTERYX Hueb.

45. *Cosmopteryx mimetis* Meyr.

Mahé, Cascade Estate, and near Morne Blanc, 800 feet, in October and February; six specimens. Occurs also in Mauritius, Ceylon, India, Borneo, New Guinea, and Australia; probably attached to some cultivated plant.

46. *Cosmopteryx ingeniosa* Meyr.

St Anne Island, one specimen received from Mr T. B. Fletcher. Occurs also in India; probably introduced.

STAGMATOPHORA Herr.-Schäff.

47. *Stigmatophora ilarcha*, n. sp.

♂♀. 14 mm. Head shining white, crown with a brownish-ochreous central line, eyes crimson. Palpi white, anterior edge of terminal joint dark fuscous. Thorax shining white, patagia and an incomplete central line brownish-ochreous. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate-lanceolate; deep yellow-ochreous, sometimes tinged with ferruginous-brown; costal edge slenderly suffused with white, sometimes posteriorly extending broadly over wing; a violet-blue-metallic streak from base through disc to $\frac{2}{3}$, then curved downwards and running up to a black anteriorly white-edged mark on costa at $\frac{5}{6}$; a rather broad irregular-edged white streak along dorsum from base to tornus, with a more or less marked prominence posteriorly, and margined towards this with some blackish scales; apical area more or less wholly shining white: cilia pale grey or whitish, on termen broadly ferruginous-brown or ferruginous towards base. Hindwings grey; cilia whitish-ochreous, sometimes partially suffused with grey.

Silhouette, Mare aux Cochons plateau, 1000 feet; Mahé, near Morne Blanc and Cascade Estate, 1000 feet; in September, October, and February, six specimens.

48. *Stigmatophora hieroglypta*, n. sp.

♀. 15 mm. Head and thorax pale shining brownish-ochreous. Palpi whitish, second and terminal joints each with three blackish rings. Abdomen ochreous-whitish, beneath with oblique blackish lateral bars. Forewings elongate-lanceolate; shining pale brownish, slightly pinkish-tinged, suffusedly irrorated with fuscous; a blackish dot on base of costa, edged beneath with whitish; a slightly curved oblique white transverse line at $\frac{1}{3}$,

anteriorly edged with black: stigmata rather large, black, partly edged with white, united by a trifurcate white line, plical beneath first discal; a suffused white oblique line running along central fifth of costa and thence to above second discal stigma, and an oblique white costal striga near beyond this, separated from it by blackish suffusion; a suffused white mark along lower part of termen, and two small wedgeshaped white marks on upper part, separated with black; a small white wedgeshaped mark on costa towards apex, followed by some black suffusion: cilia pale greyish-ochreous, round apex whitish with a black hook, beneath apex with a basal patch of black suffusion between the white wedgeshaped marks. Hindwings grey; cilia light greyish-ochreous.

Mahé, near Morne Blanc, 1000 feet, in October; one specimen.

49. *Stigmatophora acris*, n. sp.

♂♀. 8—10 mm. Head ochreous-whitish, back of crown more or less suffused with pinkish-brown, eyes marginally suffused with crimson. Palpi whitish, terminal joint with blackish subapical band. Antennæ whitish ringed with dark fuscous, towards apex with several alternate blackish and whitish bands. Thorax light pinkish-ochreous-brown. Abdomen grey. Forewings narrowly elongate-lanceolate, very long-pointed; light pinkish-ochreous-brown; an oblique curved whitish transverse line at $\frac{1}{3}$, edged anteriorly with some black scales on lower half, posteriorly suffused, expanded towards costa and marked on posterior edge with a black subcostal dot; stigmata irregular, black, partly edged with white, first discal in middle, plical beneath it; termen somewhat marked with whitish, especially towards apex: cilia light pinkish-ochreous-brown, towards tornus light grey, beneath apex mixed with black at base. Hindwings dark grey; cilia grey.

Mahé, Mare aux Cochons, Morne Blanc, and Cascade Estate, about 1000 feet; Félicité; from September to December, thirty-three specimens.

50. *Stigmatophora tentoria*, n. sp.

♂♀. 8—10 mm. Head ochreous-whitish, back of crown tinged with pinkish-ochreous. Palpi ochreous-whitish, with three fuscous rings of second joint and two of terminal indistinctly indicated, and a blackish subapical band. Antennæ whitish ringed with dark fuscous, towards apex with several alternate blackish and whitish bands. Thorax ochreous-brown, with white postmedian bar. Abdomen grey, three basal segments yellow-whitish with black margins. Forewings narrowly elongate-lanceolate; ochreous-brown; base narrowly white; a slender direct white transverse fascia at $\frac{1}{4}$, somewhat expanded on costa and containing a black subcostal dot; a slender white median fascia forming two diverging branches on lower half, marked with a black dot on anterior edge beneath costa, and another at furcation, latter sometimes obsolete; an inwardly oblique white mark from costa at $\frac{3}{4}$, edged posteriorly with blackish; a white streak along termen, interrupted rather above middle, upper portion black-edged beneath: cilia ochreous-brown, towards tornus grey, on termen with a black basal line towards apex. Hindwings and cilia dark grey.

Mahé, Cascade Estate, 1000 feet; Silhouette, Mare aux Cochons plateau, 1000 feet; in September and February, eight specimens. Also taken in Chagos Islands, in May, by Mr T. B. Fletcher.

CHOLOTIS, n. gen.

Head smooth-scaled; ocelli present; tongue developed. Antennæ $\frac{4}{5}$, in ♂ minutely ciliated, basal joint very long. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint thickened with appressed scales towards apex, terminal joint as long as second or somewhat shorter, rather thick, slightly roughened anteriorly, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae rough-haired above. Forewings with 7 and 8 out of 6, 7 to costa, 11 from middle. Hindwings $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{3}{5}$, narrow-lanceolate or linear-lanceolate, cilia 4—8; 2—5 remote, parallel, 6 and 7 approximated at base.

Type *C. semnostola* Meyr. I have hitherto included the species of this genus under *Stigmatophora*, but now recognise that the different structure of the terminal joint of palpi calls for generic separation. The typical species *semnostola* occurs in Australia and Africa, probably also elsewhere; other described species referable here are *exodroma* Meyr. from Australia, and *phalacra* Meyr. from Africa, and I have a number of undescribed Indian species, the whole constituting an evidently natural group. Phylogenetically the genus may be regarded as the progenitor of *Stigmatophora*, probably indicating its connection with *Syntomactis*.

51. *Cholotis sindonia*, n. sp.

♂♀. 7—8 mm. Head and thorax shining dark fuscous, face paler. Palpi dark fuscous, more or less suffused with ochreous-whitish towards upper and lower margins. Antennæ dark fuscous, towards apex white. Abdomen pale grey. Forewings lanceolate; dark purplish-fuscous; a rather broad ochreous-white fascia near base, considerably narrowed towards costa; discal stigmata blackish, approximated; a small whitish spot before tornus and similar costal spot opposite to it, second discal stigma lying between these: cilia grey, round apex dark purplish-fuscous. Hindwings grey, darker posteriorly; cilia grey.

Aldabra; four specimens.

52. *Cholotis isotacta*, n. sp.

♂. 8 mm. Head pale brownish-ochreous, crown sprinkled with blackish. Palpi pale ochreous, irregularly sprinkled with blackish. Thorax pale brownish-ochreous tinged with fuscous. Abdomen light fuscous. Forewings lanceolate; light brownish-ochreous, indistinctly striated transversely with fuscous, with some blackish strigulae; a blackish transverse line near base; stigmata moderately large, blackish, plical beneath first discal; costa suffused with blackish irroration on posterior half; whitish-ochreous opposite costal and dorsal spots at $\frac{3}{4}$: cilia pale grey, round apex sprinkled with black points. Hindwings grey; cilia pale grey, towards base suffused with pale ochreous.

Mahé, near Morne Blanc, 1000 feet, in October; one specimen. Differs from the nearest Indian species by having plical stigma directly beneath first discal.

SYNTOMACTIS Meyr.

53. *Syntomactis firma*, n. sp.

♂♀. 10—11 mm. Head dark fuscous, forehead and face white. Palpi clothed throughout with numerous whorls of blackish white-tipped scales, apex of second joint

whitish. Thorax dark purplish-fuscous. Abdomen whitish-ochreous sprinkled with grey and blackish. Forewings very narrow, elongate-lanceolate; shining dark purplish-leadens-fuscous; black subcostal and median dots near base; four very large blackish tufts obscurely edged with light ochreous-yellowish, viz., one on fold before $\frac{1}{3}$, one beneath middle of costa, one above dorsum slightly beyond this, and one in disc at $\frac{2}{3}$; a bent submetallic bluish-leadens transverse line at $\frac{3}{4}$; some black dots on costa and termen towards apex: cilia slaty-grey. Hindwings dark grey; cilia slaty-grey.

Mahé, Mare aux Cochons district, 1500 feet, in January; two specimens.

CALICOTIS Meyr.

54. *Calicotis animula*, n. sp.

♂♀. 7—8 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax white. Antennæ and abdomen whitish. Posterior legs white banded more or less indistinctly with dark fuscous. Forewings very narrow, widest near base, thence narrowed to acute apex; white; an inwards-oblique grey-yellowish transverse line before middle; a suffused grey-yellowish or greyish spot with some blackish scales on tornus: cilia white. Hindwings and cilia white.

Mahé, Mare aux Cochons district, near Morne Blanc, and Cascade Estate, 1000 feet; Silhouette, Mare aux Cochons plateau, and south side of Mont Pot-à-eau, 1000—1500 feet; from August to March, twenty-six specimens.

CUPHODES Meyr.

55. *Cuphodes tridora*, n. sp.

♂♀. 7 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, and thorax ochreous-white. Abdomen light grey. Posterior legs white ringed with blackish. Forewings narrow, widest near base, unevenly narrowed posteriorly, rather short-pointed; blackish; three short white streaks from base, between which are two ochreous-yellow streaks; irregular rather inwardly oblique white transverse fasciæ at $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$; median area mostly occupied by a longitudinal ochreous-yellow streak above middle and a roundish patch below; a suffused white spot on middle of termen: cilia blackish-grey, towards tips and beneath tornus whitish, round apex sprinkled with ochreous-yellowish towards base. Hindwings dark grey; cilia whitish, sometimes partially suffused with grey.

Silhouette, Mare aux Cochons plateau, 1000 feet upwards, in September; five specimens, one labelled "highest point, 2467 feet."

56. *Cuphodes luxuriosa*, n. sp.

♂♀. 7—8 mm. Head dark purple-bronze, forehead and face shining bronzy-whitish. Palpi yellow-whitish. Antennæ dark grey, extreme tip whitish, in ♂ with short very fine scattered cilia, basal joint long, greyish-ochreous. Thorax deep purple, sides and apex of patagia golden. Abdomen dark bronzy-fuscous, sides golden, beneath yellow-whitish. Posterior tibiæ with basal third blackish, central third orange, apical third purple, apical bristles orange with black base. Forewings very narrow, widest near base, thence narrowed to acute apex; deep purple; a pale metallic brassy-yellowish triangular spot on

dorsum towards base, reaching $\frac{2}{3}$ across wing: cilia dark fuscous. Hindwings and cilia dark fuscous.

Mahé, Cascade Estate, 1000 feet; Silhouette, Mare aux Cochons plateau and south side of Mont Pot-à-eau, 1000—1500 feet, in August, September and February; nine specimens.

STATHMOPODA Staint.

57. *Stathmopoda epilampra*, n. sp.

♀. 10—12 mm. Head and thorax dark shining bronzy-fuscous, face shining ochreous-whitish. Palpi ochreous-whitish, terminal joint anteriorly dark fuscous. Abdomen dark fuscous. Forewings very narrow, widest near base, thence narrowed to acute apex; shining dark leaden-fuscous; a narrow irregular orange fascia near base, not quite reaching dorsum, edged with some black scales, anterior edge prominent below middle; two longitudinal orange streaks in disc beyond middle, upper much longer: cilia dark grey. Hindwings and cilia dark grey.

Mahé, Cascade Estate, 1000 feet, in January and February; five specimens. Nearly allied to an undescribed Ceylon species.

58. *Stathmopoda biclavis*, n. sp.

♀. 10 mm. Head shining ochreous-whitish, back of crown yellowish. Palpi ochreous-white. Thorax deep yellow. Abdomen pale whitish-ochreous. Forewings very narrow, widest near base, thence narrowed to acute apex; rather dark purplish-fuscous; two broad deep yellow fasciæ, first near base, not reaching costa, second beyond middle, not reaching costa except at posterior angle: cilia pale whitish-ochreous. Hindwings and cilia whitish-ochreous.

Aldabra; one specimen.

59. *Stathmopoda auriferella* Walk.

(*Gelechia auriferella* Walk. Cat. xxx, 1022.)

Mahé, Cascade Estate and Port Victoria, in January and February; five specimens. An African species, probably introduced. *S. divisa* Wals. and *S. theoris* Meyr. only differ from this in reduction or obsolescence (respectively) of yellow posterior fascia but appear to be constant locally. *S. theoris* is a common Indian species, of which the larva feeds in flower-heads of artichoke (*Helianthus*). All the Seychelles specimens appear to be true *auriferella*.

Blastobasidæ.

BLASTOBASIS Zell.

60. *Blastobasis acarta*, n. sp.

♂. 15—16 mm. Head whitish-ochreous mixed with pale fuscous. Palpi whitish-ochreous irrorated with fuscous, terminal joint moderate, acute. Antennæ moderately ciliated, and also with long fine scattered ciliations, with notch above basal joint. Thorax light greyish-ochreous, anterior margin suffused with dark fuscous. Abdomen grey, anal tuft whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate-lanceolate; light greyish-ochreous,

irregularly tinged with purple-brownish and sprinkled with dark fuscous; a spot of purplish-fuscous suffusion towards base of costa; an angulated transverse line of dark fuscous suffusion before middle, its extremities forming purplish-fuscous spots, its angle resting on black first discal stigma; second discal stigma black, and an additional dot beneath it, resting on a tornal spot of fuscous suffusion; an undefined spot of fuscous suffusion on costa beyond this; some dark fuscous dots round posterior part of costa and termen: cilia light greyish-ochreous tinged with purplish-fuscous. Hindwings grey; cilia light grey.

Mahé, Morne Blanc and Cascade Estate, 1000 feet; Silhouette, Mare aux Cochons plateau, 1000 feet; in September, October and February, three specimens. There is also a female specimen probably referable to this species, but so worn as to be unidentifiable.

61. *Blastobasis intrepida*, n. sp.

♂. 10 mm. Head and thorax pale ochreous suffusedly mixed with fuscous. Palpi dark fuscous, apex of joints pale ochreous, terminal joint much thickened with scales, as stout as second, rather blunt-pointed. Antennæ shortly ciliated, without notch. Abdomen dark fuscous, apex whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, somewhat lanceolate, pointed; light greyish-ochreous suffusedly irrorated with dark fuscous; a spot of darker suffusion in middle of disc, preceded by a paler space; second discal stigma represented by a dark fuscous suffused spot, edged with paler, and a similar spot beneath it resting on tornus; indistinct dark fuscous dots round posterior part of costa and termen. Hindwings grey, basal $\frac{2}{5}$ whitish-ochreous tinged with yellowish.

Mahé, Cascade Estate, in December; one specimen, in bad condition, and therefore the above description may be defective, but the species should be readily recognisable by the sexual characters of palpi and antennæ, and colouring of hindwings.

Æcophoridæ.

PLATACTIS, n. gen.

Head with dense appressed hairs; ocelli present; tongue short. Antennæ $\frac{4}{5}$, in ♂ strongly ciliated ($2\frac{1}{2}$), basal joint elongate, with large anterior flap of dense scales. Labial palpi long, curved, ascending, second joint thickened with dense scales, terminal joint much shorter than second, moderate, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiæ rough-scaled above. Forewings with 2 from angle, 7 absent (coincident with 8), 8 and 9 stalked, 11 from somewhat before middle. Hindwings almost 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $\frac{3}{8}$; 3 and 4 connate, 5—7 parallel.

A distinct genus, belonging to the *Eulechria* group.

62. *Platactis hormathota*, n. sp.

♂. 16—18 mm. Head, palpi, thorax, and abdomen pale whitish-ochreous, second joint of palpi sometimes reddish-fuscous externally except apex, thorax more or less tinged or suffused with reddish-fuscous anteriorly. Forewings elongate, moderate, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; whitish-ochreous; a short subcostal reddish-fuscous dash near base; stigmata rather large, black, plical beneath

first discal; a patch of reddish-fuscos suffusion, sometimes mixed with dark grey, extending along costa from $\frac{2}{5}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$, and between stigmata nearly to fold; a curved subterminal series of eight large irregular black dots between veins: cilia whitish-ochreous. Hindwings pale grey or whitish-ochreous-grey; cilia pale whitish-ochreous tinged with grey.

Mahé, near Morne Blanc, 1000 feet, in October; three specimens.

Xyloryctidæ.

PARACLADA, n. gen.

Head with loosely appressed hairs; ocelli present; tongue developed. Antennæ $\frac{3}{4}$, in ♂ shortly ciliated, basal joint moderate, above with dense projecting scales. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint beneath expanded with rough projecting scales towards apex, forming a short tuft, terminal joint as long as second, moderate, acute. Maxillary palpi short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiæ rough-scaled above. Forewings with 2 from $\frac{3}{4}$, 3 from considerably before angle, 4 from angle, 7 absent, 11 from middle. Hindwings somewhat over 1, trapezoidal-ovate, cilia $\frac{2}{5}$; 3 and 4 rather approximated towards base, 5 parallel, 6 and 7 long-stalked.

Perhaps allied to *Hermogenes*.

63. *Paraclada tricapna*, n. sp.

♂. 17 mm. Head, palpi, thorax, and abdomen whitish-ochreous; palpi with second joint externally blackish on lower $\frac{2}{5}$, terminal joint with some blackish irroration in front below middle, and blackish subapical ring; thorax tinged with fuscous. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched towards base, faintly sinuate in middle, apex rounded-obtuse, termen rounded, somewhat oblique; pale greyish-ochreous, sprinkled with light grey or fuscous; three spots of dark grey suffusion on costa at $\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{2}{5}$, and $\frac{2}{3}$, first smallest; plical stigma faint, brownish, second discal indicated by a small brownish tuft of scales: cilia ochreous-grey-whitish. Hindwings pale whitish-grey; cilia whitish.

Silhouette, Mare aux Cochons plateau, 1000 feet, in September; one specimen.

ANACHASTIS, n. gen.

Head with loosely appressed hairs; ocelli present; tongue developed. Antennæ $\frac{4}{5}$, basal joint moderately elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint with appressed scales, terminal joint shorter, moderate, acute. Maxillary palpi short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiæ rough-scaled above. Forewings with 2—4 closely approximated from angle, 5 and 6 parallel, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from $\frac{1}{3}$. Hindwings $1\frac{1}{4}$, trapezoidal-ovate, cilia $\frac{2}{5}$; 3 and 4 connate, 5—7 nearly parallel, with a rather long oblique bar joining 7 and 8 beyond cell.

Allied to *Odites*, from which it differs in the neururation of hindwings.

64. *Anachastis digitata*, n. sp.

♀. 21 mm. Head pale greyish-ochreous. Palpi ochreous-whitish, sprinkled with fuscous and crimson. Thorax pale greyish-ochreous tinged with brownish and sprinkled with reddish-fuscous. Abdomen grey, anal tuft whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate,

costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen straight, somewhat oblique; pale greyish-ochreous irregularly tinged with crimson-pink, with scattered brown and blackish scales; second discal stigma dark grey; a reddish-fuscous outwardly oblique streak from dorsum before middle, not reaching fold, and a similar inwardly oblique streak from tornus: cilia pale greyish-ochreous suffused with dull crimson-pink, with a few blackish scales. Hindwings light grey; cilia grey-whitish, greyer towards base.

Silhouette, Mare aux Cochons plateau, 1000 feet, in September; one specimen.

Ethmiadæ.

ETHMIA Hueb.

65. *Ethmia meteoris*, n. sp.

♂♀. 22—26 mm. Head grey-whitish, with a black spot on crown and a black mark behind each eye. Palpi grey-whitish, second joint with some black scales above middle and a black submedian band, terminal joint mostly occupied by two black bands. Antennal ciliations of ♂ $1\frac{1}{4}$. Thorax grey-whitish, with eight black spots, viz. on shoulders, at base of patagia, and dorsal and posterior pairs. Abdomen yellow, with dorsal series of seven black spots, less marked in ♂, beneath with two series of six large black spots each. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen nearly straight, rather oblique; 7 to apex; pale whitish-grey, with about seventeen small black spots or dots, partially elongate, more or less indistinctly edged with white, viz. one in middle of base, two transversely placed beneath costa near base, one beneath costa at $\frac{1}{4}$, one towards dorsum beneath this, one on fold beyond these, one in disc before middle, one near dorsum beneath this, one on fold beyond these, one towards costa at $\frac{2}{3}$, one in disc at $\frac{4}{5}$, two beneath this obliquely before and beyond it respectively, and a curved series of four towards apex; eight irregular black dots round termen and apex, on extremities of veins 2—9: cilia grey, basal half pale whitish-grey, tips whitish. Hindwings with 5 and 6 nearly approximated at base; ochreous-yellow; a blackish-grey apical patch extending over about $\frac{1}{5}$ of wing, not nearly reaching cell; cilia pale ochreous-yellow, round apex and upper part of termen dark grey.

Dennis Island, Seychelles (Fryer); Coetivy; in August and September, six specimens. Also four others received from Mr T. B. Fletcher. This species, belonging to a puzzling group of which the members are extremely similar, appears nearest the Hawaiian *E. colonella* Wals., which is itself regarded by Lord Walsingham as probably introduced there; it differs by the apical patch of hindwings not being angularly produced to reach cell, and the presence of eight (not seven) terminal black dots of forewings.

Glyphipterygidæ.

IMMA Walk.

66. *Imma quæstoria*, n. sp.

♂♀. 18—19 mm. Head, palpi, thorax, and abdomen pale brownish-ochreous, or whitish-ochreous tinged with brownish; thorax in ♂ with an expansible pencil of hairs from beneath base of forewings; abdomen of ♂ with a patch of dense expansible scales

on each side towards apex. Middle tibiae in ♂ with dense expansible hairs beneath; posterior tibiae in ♂ beneath fringed with very long projecting whitish hairs. Forewings elongate, posteriorly dilated, costa hardly arched, slightly prominent beyond middle, apex obtuse, more prominent in ♂, termen faintly sinuate, little oblique; 7 and 8 short-stalked, 8 to termen; pale brownish-ochreous; suffused dark fuscous dots on costa at $\frac{2}{5}$, at end of cell, and on dorsum at $\frac{3}{4}$, in ♂ connected by a fine suffused sinuate fuscous line; a terminal series of minute triangular dark fuscous dots connected by a fine line, less marked in ♀: cilia pale ochreous tinged with grey. Hindwings fuscous, suffused with pale ochreous towards costa anteriorly; cilia ochreous-whitish, with light fuscous sub-basal shade.

Aldabra; two specimens. Allied to *transversella* Snell. rather nearly, with similar structure of legs in ♂, but distinct by different form of wing (prominence of costa and sinuation of termen), paler colouring, and less developed transverse line.

SIMAETHIS Leach.

67. *Simaethis gratiosa*, n. sp.

♂. 13 mm. Head dark fuscous partially sprinkled with white. Palpi with five whorls of dark fuscous white-tipped scales. Thorax ferruginous-brown sprinkled with whitish. Abdomen dark fuscous, segmental margins sprinkled with whitish. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen rounded, somewhat oblique; dark fuscous; an orange-fulvous elongate patch extending beneath costa from base to about middle, and another occupying dorsal area beneath fold from base to middle; some scattered whitish scales on basal area; two fine transverse lines of white irroration, first before middle, sinuate inwards below middle, second about $\frac{2}{3}$, rather irregular, from $\frac{1}{5}$ to below middle forming a quadrangular loop outwards; a white dot in disc beyond first line, and a short fine white transverse mark in disc at $\frac{2}{3}$, beneath costal section of second line; some slight orange-fulvous suffusion in disc between these; a patch of orange-fulvous suffusion along termen, preceded by some whitish irroration: cilia white, with basal third dark fuscous, and dark grey patches at apex, middle of termen, and tornus. Hindwings dark fuscous; cilia white, with dark fuscous basal line, at apex and towards tornus suffused with grey.

Dennis Island, Seychelles (Fryer), in August; one specimen.

GLYPHIPTERYX Hueb.

68. *Glyphipteryx dichalina*, n. sp.

♂♀. 5—6 mm. Head and thorax fuscous or whitish-fuscous. Palpi whitish, indistinctly banded with dark fuscous, scales short. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen faintly sinuate, very oblique; 7 and 8 separate; dark fuscous; a rather broad somewhat oblique wedge-shaped white mark from dorsum beyond middle, reaching more than half across wing; two somewhat curved parallel white striae from costa beyond middle to just before tornus; three short white wedge-shaped marks on costa posteriorly, extending into cilia; apex suffused with blackish; a minute white dot on termen beneath apex: cilia grey, round

apex with a blackish antemedian line followed by a white shade, beneath apex indented with white. Hindwings dark fuscous; cilia grey.

Mahé, Mare aux Cochons district and near Morne Blanc, above 1000 feet; Silhouette, south side of Mont Pot-à-eau, 1500 feet; in August, January, and February, five specimens.

69. *Glyphipteryx medica*, n. sp.

♂♀. 7—8 mm. Head and thorax dark bronzy-fuscous. Palpi white with four black rings, apex black in front, scales short. Abdomen dark fuscous, beneath banded with white, anal segment very elongate, blackish, apex white. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen hardly sinuate, rather strongly oblique; 7 and 8 separate; dark bronzy-fuscous; a thick rather oblique somewhat curved white streak from middle of dorsum, reaching more than half across wing; five rather oblique white strigulae from posterior half of costa, second continued as an obtusely angulated violet-golden-metallic stria to a white dot on dorsum before tornus, third becoming violet-golden-metallic beneath; two small violet-golden-metallic spots before lower half of termen, and one on termen beneath apex; apex suffused with blackish: cilia grey-whitish, basal half dark bronzy-fuscous limited by a blackish line indented with white beneath apex, above apex with a dark fuscous projecting hook. Hindwings dark fuscous; cilia grey.

Mahé, Cascade Estate, 1000 feet, in February; six specimens.

Gracilariadæ.

ACROCERCOPS Wall.

70. *Acrocercops euryphanta*, n. sp.

♂. 8 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, and thorax white. Abdomen ochreous-grey. Forewings very narrowly elongate, moderately pointed; light ochreous suffused with grey; a rather broad white basal fascia; a very broad white median fascia, somewhat expanded on costa; a white tornal spot just beyond this; a white apical spot: cilia white, towards tornus tinged with greyish-ochreous. Hindwings grey; cilia grey, round apex whitish.

Felicité, in December; one specimen.

71. *Acrocercops pentaplaça*, n. sp.

♂♀. 6—7 mm. Head white. Palpi white, second joint suffused with fuscous towards apex, terminal joint with dark fuscous median ring. Abdomen light grey, anal tuft ochreous-whitish. Forewings very narrow, elongate-lanceolate; brownish-ochreous, suffused with dark fuscous towards costa; a white dot on costa near base; five somewhat oblique shining white transverse fasciæ edged with dark fuscous, second before, third beyond middle, fourth sometimes interrupted beneath costa, last two sometimes narrow; a white mark across apex: cilia grey (imperfect). Hindwings rather dark grey; cilia whitish-grey.

Mahé, Cascade Estate, 1000 feet; Silhouette, south side of Mont Pot-à-eau, 1500 feet; in August and February, three specimens, of which two are much worn.

72. *Acrocercops rhombocosma*, n. sp.

♀. 8 mm. Head white. Palpi white, second joint loosely rough-scaled beneath with blackish median ring, terminal joint with black basal ring. Abdomen grey, on sides white obliquely striped with dark fuscous. Legs white ringed with dark fuscous. Forewings very narrowly elongate, moderately pointed; fuscous, apical third suffused with brownish-ochreous; two moderate angulated white fasciæ anteriorly, interrupted in middle; a third fascia in middle, more widely interrupted; a large oblique-triangular white spot on costa about $\frac{2}{5}$; an oblong white spot on dorsum beyond this; small opposite costal and terminal white spots towards apex; an elongate suffused black apical spot: cilia white, with basal and apical thirds dark grey, towards tornus greyish. Hindwings dark grey; cilia grey.

Mahé, Cascade Estate, 1000 feet, in February; one specimen.

GRACILARIA Haw.

73. *Gracilaria prosticta* Meyr.

Mahé, Port Victoria, in February; one specimen. A South African species, probably introduced.

MACAROSTOLA Meyr.

74. *Macarostola parolca*, n. sp.

♂. 11 mm. Head and thorax pale ochreous mixed with whitish. Palpi with appressed scales. Abdomen white, towards base greyish, posteriorly with a lateral groove filled with pale yellowish scales. Posterior tibiae with short dense scales above. Forewings extremely narrow, short-pointed, obtuse; whitish sprinkled with dark fuscous, appearing to indicate oblique strigæ from costa and dorsum, posteriorly distinctly marked with oblique white strigæ from costa and dorsum separated by blackish scales, on termen towards apex with a blackish marginal streak, on costa before apex with a small blackish spot. Hindwings dark fuscous; cilia grey.

Mahé, Anonyme Island, in January; one specimen. In bad condition, description therefore incomplete, but it should be easily recognisable by structure of abdomen and legs.

Plutellidæ.

ARGYRESTHIA Hueb.

75. *Argyresthia lustralis*, n. sp.

3♀. 9—11 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax white, shoulders narrowly brownish. Abdomen whitish-grey. Forewings elongate-lanceolate; 7 and 8 separate; brownish strigulated with blackish; a broad snow-white streak occupying dorsal half of wing, attenuated posteriorly, reaching to near apex, cut somewhat beyond middle of wing by a slightly oblique dark fuscous bar, and upper edge notched with dark fuscous midway between this and apex; a small dark fuscous apical spot: cilia pale brownish, towards tornus whitish, round apex with tips dark fuscous. Hindwings grey; cilia ochreous-grey-whitish.

Mahé, Morne Seychellois, over 1500 feet; Silhouette, Mare aux Cochons plateau, 1000 feet; in September and February, eleven specimens. Allied to an undescribed Ceylon species.

Tineidæ.

LYONETIA Hueb.

76. *Lyonetia probolactis*, n. sp.

♂♀. 9—10 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, and thorax silvery-white, crown smooth. Abdomen light grey, apex white. Forewings very narrowly elongate, short-pointed, apex shortly produced, caudulate; 4 absent, 6 and 7 stalked, 7 to costa, 8 absent; pale shining silvery-grey; an ochreous-brown fascia about $\frac{2}{3}$, triangularly expanded towards costa, where it unites with an ochreous-brown apical patch, within which is a small round black apical spot, preceded by two small white costal marks partly in cilia: cilia pale grey, beneath apex blackish grey towards base, at apex with two blackish hooks. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Mahé, Morne Blanc (1000 feet), Morne Seychellois (over 1500 feet), Mare aux Cochons district (1000—2000 feet); Silhouette, Mare aux Cochons plateau and south side of Mont Pot-à-eau (1000—1400 feet); from August to February, twenty-two specimens. The species of *Lyonetia* show some variation in the scaling of the head and in neuration, but the genus is small and admits of satisfactory definition.

OPOGONA Zell.

77. *Opogona sultana*, n. sp.

♂♀. 10—14 mm. Crown dark purple-fuscos, face and fillet shining whitish-ochreous. Palpi dark fuscous, internally whitish-ochreous. Antennæ ochreous-whitish, basal joint dark fuscous. Thorax yellow, anterior half purple-blackish. Abdomen fuscous. Forewings lanceolate, acute; clear yellow; a wedgeshaped dark purple-fuscos spot along basal sixth of costa; a dark purple-fuscos streak along posterior part of dorsum and termen from middle of wing to apex, edge sharply marked but ragged and irregular, often with some black scales: cilia purplish-fuscos, on costa pale yellow. Hindwings and cilia fuscous.

Silhouette, Mare aux Cochons plateau and south side of Mont Pot-à-eau, 1000—1500 feet, in August and September; twenty-two specimens.

78. *Opogona harpalea*, n. sp.

♂♀. 10—11 mm. Crown violet-grey, face and fillet shining ochreous-whitish. Palpi dark fuscous, internally whitish. Antennæ ochreous-whitish. Thorax dark violet-grey, posterior extremity pale yellow. Abdomen ochreous-whitish. Forewings lanceolate, acute; ochreous-yellow; markings dark purple-fuscos; a moderate streak along basal fourth of costa, not attenuated, reaching dorsum at base; a patch occupying apical half of wing, its anterior edge vertical, rather irregular, marked with some blackish scales, containing a rather large subtriangular yellow spot on costa about $\frac{3}{4}$: cilia grey, towards base purple-tinged. Hindwings rather dark grey; cilia pale yellowish-grey.

Aldabra; three specimens.

HIEROXESTIS Meyr.

In its normal forms this genus closely approaches *Opogona* in structure, and is evidently the direct progenitor of that genus, differing from it only by the tuft or fringe of rough hairs which rises from behind the fillet and projects over it, leaving the face, fillet, and back of crown quite smooth. The neurulation exhibits a deceptive tendency to partial obsolescence, several of the veins (especially 2—4 and 11 of forewings, and 6 of hindwings) being liable to almost complete disappearance, though a very faint trace or impression is barely perceptible; stress cannot be laid on this, the extent of obsolescence varying individually and specifically.

79. *Hieroxestis florea*, n. sp.

♂♀. 6—7 mm. Crown dark purple-fuscous, face and fillet ochreous-whitish. Palpi whitish, externally with a dark fuscous lateral line. Antennæ ochreous-whitish, suffused above with dark fuscous towards base. Thorax dark purple-fuscous, posterior extremity yellow. Abdomen grey, apex whitish. Forewings lanceolate, acute, apex somewhat twisted and bent upwards; deep orange-yellow; a wedgeshaped dark fuscous spot occupying basal sixth of costa; a rather broad deep indigo-blue transverse fascia beyond middle, anterior edge convex; posterior edge suffused with blackish, confluent with a black streak along upper part of termen to apex: cilia light purplish-grey, with a slender blackish bar at apex. Hindwings grey; cilia pale greyish.

Mahé, Cascade Estate, 1000 feet, in February; six specimens.

80. *Hieroxestis cyanodesma*, n. sp.

♀. 8 mm. Head and thorax orange-ochreous, forehead and face shining whitish. Palpi whitish, second joint dark fuscous externally. Antennæ 1. Abdomen ochreous-whitish. Forewings elongate-lanceolate, apex produced, acute, upturned; orange-yellow; a dark leaden-grey transverse line near base, interrupted beneath costa; narrow rather oblique dark shining blue-grey fasciæ at $\frac{2}{5}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$: cilia yellow-whitish, round apex ochreous-yellow except at tips, with a black subapical line. Hindwings grey-whitish; cilia whitish-ochreous.

Silhouette, Mare aux Cochons plateau, 1000 feet, in September; one specimen.

81. *Hieroxestis selacta*, n. sp.

♂. 10—11 mm. Head shining greyish-bronze, tuft reduced to a short fringe, face and fillet shining whitish. Palpi grey, internally whitish. Thorax shining olive-bronze. Abdomen pale bronzy-grey, apex ochreous-whitish. Forewings elongate-lanceolate, apex produced, acute, turned downwards; shining olive-bronze, with prismatic reflections; a small spot of grey-whitish suffusion at base of costa; apical half beyond a straight oblique fine line of dark fuscous scales running from before $\frac{2}{5}$ of costa to $\frac{3}{4}$ of dorsum shining silvery-whitish, containing patches of bronzy-grey suffusion on costa at $\frac{3}{5}$, towards tornus, and towards apex; a black line along posterior fourth of costa into apex, interrupted towards apex: cilia whitish, above apex with a blackish line near base, forming a short apical hook. Hindwings grey; cilia pale greyish.

Mahé, Cascade Estate, 1000 feet; Silhouette, Mare aux Cochons plateau, 1000 feet; in February and September; two specimens.

82. *Hieroxestis tarsota*, n. sp.

♂. 7—8 mm. Head white, crown with an irregular transverse blackish bar mixed with ferruginous, occipital tuft mixed with dark fuscous. Palpi white, second joint externally with a blackish line. Thorax blackish marked with white. Abdomen dark fuscous. Forewings lanceolate, apex produced, acute, upturned; shining bronzy-fulvous; costa suffused with black, but extreme costal edge white; a narrow white basal fascia, and a narrow inwardly oblique white posteriorly black-margined fascia at $\frac{1}{3}$, connected below middle by a white streak edged beneath with black suffusion; a trapezoidal white blotch on middle of costa, and an irregular white blotch crossing wing at $\frac{3}{4}$, separated on costa by a patch of black suffusion; a white longitudinal streak beneath middle of wing, edged beneath with black; a white spot on termen beneath apex, sometimes confluent with preceding transverse patch: cilia white, on costa with a black basal line running into apex and blackish median shade becoming fulvous towards apex, beneath apex with a bluish-silvery spot, towards tornus suffused with grey, mixed with blackish towards base except on a white extension of terminal spot. Hindwings dark grey; cilia grey.

Mahé, near Morne Blanc, 1000 feet; Silhouette, Mare aux Cochons plateau, 1000 feet; in September and October, two specimens.

83. *Hieroxestis heliogramma*, n. sp.

♂. 8—9 mm. Head and thorax pale bronzy-yellowish sprinkled with ferruginous-orange, fillet, face, and palpi whitish. Antennæ over 1. Abdomen light grey, anal tuft whitish. Forewings elongate-lanceolate, apex produced, acute, strongly upturned; shining brassy-whitish; some scattered orange scales beneath costa; narrow golden-orange median and subdorsal streaks from base, uniting in disc at $\frac{2}{3}$, thence rather upcurved and continued along costa to apex; a line of scattered black scales along lower margin of discal portion of this streak beyond $\frac{2}{3}$, continued anteriorly to dorsum; a slender golden-orange streak along termen: cilia on costa pale ochreous, at apex with a golden-orange bar, on termen whitish irregularly sprinkled with blackish points. Hindwings light grey, apex whitish; cilia whitish-grey, at tips and round apex whitish.

Silhouette, Mare aux Cochons plateau, 1000 feet, in September; two specimens.

84. *Hieroxestis rhotiacula*, n. sp.

♂. 8 mm. Head white. Palpi whitish, suffused with dark grey externally. Antennæ 1. Thorax white, patagia bronzy-fuscous. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate-lanceolate, apex produced, acute, upturned; bronzy-fuscous becoming dark fuscous posteriorly, with prismatic reflections; a moderately broad white streak along dorsum from base to tornus, where it is truncate, but connected on margin with a narrow white streak along termen to near apex; a fine white very oblique strigula from costa near apex: cilia whitish, on costa with a black basal streak, round apex with a blackish median line, above apex with a grey patch towards tips. Hindwings grey; cilia pale grey.

Silhouette, forest above Mare aux Cochons, in September; one specimen.

85. *Hieroxestis ensifera*, n. sp.

♂♀. 9—10 mm. Head white. Palpi white, second joint dark fuscous externally, terminal joint loosely rough-scaled anteriorly. Antennæ over 1. Thorax white, spots on

shoulders and on each side of back greyish-ochreous irrorated with dark fuscous. Abdomen prismatic-grey. Forewings elongate-lanceolate, apex produced, acute, upturned; shining white, with slight violet reflections; markings ochreous suffusedly irrorated with dark fuscous; a narrow median streak from near base to near apex; a broad patch extending along dorsum from base to tornus, narrowed posteriorly, interrupted by an oblique bar of groundcolour beyond middle; a spot before termen beneath median streak; a very oblique blackish striga from middle of costa to $\frac{3}{4}$, not reaching median streak, and another from $\frac{3}{4}$ of costa to an elongate black apical mark: cilia whitish, round apex with a brown patch on basal $\frac{2}{3}$. Hindwings grey, with prismatic brassy reflections; cilia light grey, tinged with violet.

Silhouette, south side of Mont Pot-à-eau, 1500 feet, in August; two specimens.

86. *Hieroxestis irenica*, n. sp.

♂♀. 6—7 mm. Head and thorax pale ochreous-bronze, fillet and face white. Palpi white, second joint with a dark fuscous line on side. Abdomen whitish-grey. Forewings lanceolate, apex slenderly produced, acute, upturned; bronzy-ochreous, becoming golden-ochreous towards apex; three oblique white fasciaform patches from costa at $\frac{1}{4}$, middle, and $\frac{3}{4}$, reaching half across wing; some undefined whitish suffusion towards dorsum, apparently indicating corresponding oblique patches; a small round black apical spot: cilia whitish, on costa with three somewhat diverging dark fuscous bars, on termen grey towards base. Hindwings light grey; cilia grey-whitish.

Mahé, Cascade Estate, 1000 feet; Silhouette, Mare aux Cochons plateau, 1000 feet; in September and February, five specimens.

87. *Hieroxestis rhodothicta* n. sp.

♂♀. 10—11 mm. Head whitish-ochreous, face shining white. Palpi white. Thorax pale ochreous. Abdomen grey. Forewings rather broadly lanceolate, apex produced, acute, somewhat twisted, rather upturned; pale yellow-ochreous, costal edge suffusedly white; blackish subbasal dots on costa and in middle; small spots of fuscous suffusion immediately beneath costa at $\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{2}{5}$, and $\frac{3}{4}$; disc slightly tinged with fuscous; small blackish oblique triangular spots on dorsum at $\frac{1}{4}$, middle, and $\frac{3}{4}$; an apical patch of pale rose-pink suffusion, including a small black apical spot: cilia ochreous-whitish, more ochreous towards base, round apex with basal half deep ochreous, at origin on costa with a small fuscous spot, on termen tinged with grey. Hindwings dark grey; cilia grey.

Mahé, near Morne Blanc, 1000 feet; Silhouette, Mare aux Cochons plateau; in September and October, two specimens.

88. *Hieroxestis hermatias*, n. sp.

♂♀. 8—11 mm. Head and thorax light fuscous, face whitish. Palpi whitish, second joint dark fuscous externally. Abdomen whitish-fuscous. Forewings elongate-lanceolate, apex acute, upturned; light fuscous, sometimes mostly suffused with whitish, or posteriorly suffused with dark fuscous irroration; oblique streaks of dark fuscous suffusion from costa and dorsum near base, often obsolete; three strong very oblique dark fuscous streaks from costa between $\frac{2}{5}$ and apex, separated by white streaks, reaching half across wing, first often preceded by a suffused white streak, third running into apex and

becoming blackish; two less developed variable oblique dark fuscous streaks from $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ of dorsum, sometimes meeting first two of preceding, often separated and followed by more or less white suffusion; sometimes some brownish-ochreous suffusion towards apex: cilia white, towards tornus tinged with grey, on costa with three diverging black bars on basal half, at apex with two black projecting hooks, beneath apex with a black sub-basal line. Hindwings grey; cilia light grey, towards tips whitish.

Mahé, Mare aux Cochons district, near Morne Blanc, Cascade Estate (1000—2000 feet), Port Victoria, and Anonyme Island; Silhouette, Mare aux Cochons plateau and south side of Mont Pot-à-eau, 1000—1500 feet; Félicité; from August to March, forty-five specimens. Varies much in extent of white suffusion and development of dark markings, so that the extreme forms differ much in appearance.

89. *Hieroxestis nephalia*, n. sp.

♂♀. 9—12 mm. Head and thorax whitish-ochreous, fillet and face ochreous-whitish. Palpi ochreous-whitish, externally more or less infuscated. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Forewings narrowly lanceolate, apex produced, acute, upturned; whitish-ochreous, on dorsal half sometimes brownish-tinged or irrorated with brownish; four very oblique streaks of dark fuscous suffusion from costa, not reaching half across wing, and four longer very oblique slightly curved streaks from dorsum, reaching more than half across wing; an oval black spot in apex, preceded by some ochreous-brown suffusion: cilia ochreous-whitish, above apex with a dark fuscous patch, beneath apex with a black subbasal line, on lower part of termen sprinkled with fuscous towards base. Hindwings ochreous-whitish tinged with grey; cilia ochreous-whitish.

Mahé, Cascade Estate, 1000 feet; Silhouette, forest above Mare aux Cochons; in September and February, twenty-three specimens.

90. *Hieroxestis ichnora*, n. sp.

♂♀. 10—11 mm. Head and thorax pale greyish-ochreous, crown sometimes dark fuscous, fillet and face ochreous-whitish. Palpi fuscous, internally ochreous-whitish. Abdomen light greyish-ochreous. Forewings narrowly lanceolate, apex produced, acute, somewhat downturned; light greyish-ochreous or ochreous-grey, with prismatic reflections; costal edge blackish towards base; a blackish spot beneath costa at $\frac{1}{5}$, three in disc at $\frac{2}{5}$, $\frac{3}{5}$ and $\frac{4}{5}$, and two towards dorsum posteriorly; an oblique blackish mark on costa towards apex; an elongate black spot in apex: cilia ochreous-grey-whitish, above apex with a fuscous subbasal shade tinged with ochreous, on termen sprinkled with fuscous towards base. Hindwings grey; cilia greyish-ochreous, becoming grey towards base.

Mahé, Mare aux Cochons district (1000—2000 feet), near Morne Blanc, and Cascade Estate; Silhouette, forest above Mare aux Cochons, and south side of Mont Pot-à-eau, 1500 feet; from August to February, thirteen specimens.

91. *Hieroxestis fricata*, n. sp.

♂♀. 10—11 mm. Head and thorax fuscous or whitish-fuscous, fillet and face ochreous-whitish. Palpi dark fuscous, internally ochreous-whitish. Abdomen greyish. Forewings narrowly lanceolate, apex rather produced, acute, downturned; pale fuscous; a small inwardly oblique dark fuscous mark on costa near base; four irregular ill-defined

patches of dark fuscous suffusion towards costa and three towards dorsum; an elongate black mark in apex: cilia whitish-fuscous, on costa with a dark fuscous basal shade towards apex but not reaching it, above apical black mark with a brown patch not reaching tips. Hindwings grey; cilia whitish-fuscous.

Mahé, Mare aux Cochons district (1000—2000 feet), near Morne Blanc, and Cascade Estate; Silhouette, Mare aux Cochons plateau, and south side of Mont Pot-à-eau, 1500 feet; from August to February, nineteen specimens.

92. *Hieroxestis lactiflua*, n. sp.

♀. 7—8 mm. Head, palpi, thorax, and abdomen whitish, occipital tuft dark fuscous. Forewings elongate-lanceolate, apex produced, acute, somewhat downturned; ochreous-whitish; a blackish-grey apical patch, with two acute projections anteriorly: cilia whitish, round apex with a blackish median line. Hindwings and cilia ochreous-grey-whitish.

Mahé, near Morne Blanc, 1000 feet; Silhouette, Mare aux Cochons plateau, 1000 feet; in September and October, two specimens.

93. *Hieroxestis phæochalca* Meyr.

Silhouette, Mare aux Cochons plateau and south side of Mont Pot-à-eau, 1000—1500 feet, in August and September; forty-one specimens. Occurs also in Réunion and South Africa, probably artificially spread.

94. *Hieroxestis subcervinella* Walk.

(*Tinea subcervinella* Walk. Cat. xxviii, 477.)

Mahé, near Morne Blanc, 1000 feet; Silhouette, Mare aux Cochons plateau, 1000 feet; Félicité; from September to December, nine specimens. Occurs also in Mauritius.

OINOPHILA Steph.

Characterised by having tufts both before and behind the fillet (frontal and occipital), whilst the fillet itself, back of crown, and face are smooth.

95. *Oinophila glomerata*, n. sp.

♂♀. 6—7 mm. Head ochreous-grey-whitish, mixed on crown with fuscous. Palpi ochreous-whitish, externally grey. Thorax pale greyish-ochreous mixed with dark fuscous. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate-lanceolate, apex produced, acute; pale greyish-ochreous, sometimes faintly tinged with yellowish, coarsely and irregularly irrorated with blackish; the confluence of this irroration often produces irregular blackish patches, viz., two larger ones towards costa before and beyond middle, smaller ones before and beyond middle of dorsum and on tornus, two or three spots on costa posteriorly, and always one at apex: cilia ochreous-whitish more or less suffused with grey, round apex sprinkled with blackish at base. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Mahé, Cascade Estate, Morne Seychellois, Morne Blanc (1000—1500 feet), and Port Victoria; Silhouette, Mare aux Cochons plateau; from September to February, thirty-six specimens.

96. *Oinophila rorida*, n. sp.

♂♀. 6—7 mm. Head ochreous, face whitish. Palpi fuscous, internally whitish. Thorax ochreous, spotted with glistening grey-whitish. Abdomen grey, beneath white.

Forewings narrowly lanceolate; yellowish-ferruginous; a moderate suffused dark fuscous or blackish streak along costa; markings glistening silvery-white or grey-whitish, with violet reflections; a small spot at base; a variable suffused patch beneath costa at $\frac{1}{4}$; a suffused subdorsal streak from near base to $\frac{2}{5}$; an oblique patch from middle of costa, reaching half across wing; a dot on costa at $\frac{2}{3}$, and a patch at $\frac{5}{6}$; a spot on dorsum before tornus, whence an irregular streak runs above margin to lower of two small spots on termen: cilia whitish, towards tornus suffused with grey. Hindwings dark grey; cilia grey.

Silhouette, forest above Mare aux Cochons, sixteen specimens, one labelled "highest point, 2467 feet"; also one from Mahé, Cascade Estate, 1000 feet; in September and February.

97. *Oinophila crobylora*, n. sp.

♂. 12 mm. Head ochreous-whitish, frontal tuft and lower half of high occipital tuft fuscous. Palpi ochreous-whitish. Thorax whitish-ochreous. Abdomen grey. Forewings narrow-lanceolate, apex slenderly produced, acute, down-turned; pale brownish-ochreous, rather deeper posteriorly; a subdorsal series of three or four small dark fuscous spots anteriorly; seven oblique whitish strigulae from posterior half of costa, edged posteriorly with black specks, last vertical, wedgeshaped; a blackish subdorsal dot towards tornus; a blackish longitudinal strigula in disc at $\frac{3}{4}$; a streak of blackish irroration in apex: cilia whitish-ochreous, round apex with a median line of dark fuscous specks, beneath apex with two short blackish lines near base. Hindwings rather dark leaden-grey; cilia grey-whitish.

Silhouette, forest above Mare aux Cochons, in September; one specimen.

DECADARCHIS Meyr.

98. *Decadarchis methodica*, n. sp.

♂♀. 10—11 mm. Head fuscous-whitish, hairs of forehead mixed with dark fuscous. Palpi dark fuscous, projecting hairs and apex whitish. Thorax brownish, with a black dot on each shoulder, and one at posterior extremity. Abdomen pale fuscous. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse, strongly upturned, termen extremely obliquely rounded; brown irrorated with whitish; costal edge blackish towards base; a broad streak of whitish suffusion along costa from base, narrowed posteriorly and becoming obsolete towards $\frac{3}{4}$; costal area strewn with scattered black scales; black dots towards costa rather near base and before middle, one on fold at $\frac{1}{3}$, and one beneath middle at $\frac{2}{3}$; an elongate apical patch of dark fuscous suffusion, terminated anteriorly by a small black spot, and edged above by a patch of ochreous-whitish suffusion, in which is a fine very oblique blackish line from costa: cilia dark grey with rows of whitish points, round apex with a black subbasal line, beneath apex with a basal patch of black irroration. Hindwings light grey; cilia whitish-grey.

Silhouette, Mare aux Cochons plateau, 1000 feet, in September; two specimens.

99. *Decadarchis trichodora*, n. sp.

♂. 8 mm. Head whitish-ochreous, face whitish. Palpi long, wholly clothed with dense rough expanded ochreous whitish hairs. Thorax whitish-ochreous. Abdomen



ochreous-whitish. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, apex produced, acute, upturned; ochreous-whitish, suffusedly mixed with yellow-ochreous, with some minute scattered blackish specks; two undefined oblique yellow-ochreous streaks from dorsum anteriorly, and an oblique yellow-ochreous blotch on costa posteriorly, edged by two very oblique black costal strigulæ, first very short, second moderately long: cilia whitish, with a blackish mark at base above apex, a median blackish line, and sprinkled with blackish towards tornus. Hindwings with pencil of long hairs from base lying along costa; ochreous-whitish; cilia ochreous-whitish, round apex with two lines of blackish points.

Mahé, Port Victoria, in February; one specimen.

100. *Decadarchis molynta*, n. sp.

♂♀. 12—19 mm. Head and thorax whitish-fuscous, variably mixed with fuscous. Palpi in ♂ long, in ♀ very long, fuscous, second joint towards apex and terminal joint clothed with long rough projecting scales beneath and shorter ones above. Abdomen in ♂ light yellow-ochreous, in ♀ fuscous. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, strongly upturned, termen extremely obliquely rounded; whitish-fuscous sprinkled with dark fuscous, sometimes suffused with fuscous; markings formed by fuscous suffusion mixed with dark fuscous or blackish; four angulated series of three cloudy spots each, first series near base, the spots on costa in middle and at $\frac{3}{4}$, and in disc before and beyond middle largest and most distinct; a cloudy apical spot: cilia whitish-fuscous, round apex fuscous with three blackish lines. Hindwings in ♂ light ochreous-yellowish, with an elongate-oval patch of fulvous modified scales beneath costa anteriorly, concealed by forewings, in ♀ light fuscous; cilia in ♂ whitish, in ♀ whitish-fuscous.

Mahé, Cascade Estate (1000 feet), Port Victoria, and Anonyme Island; Silhouette, Mare aux Cochons plateau and south side of Mont Pot-à-eau, 1000—1500 feet; Bird Island, Seychelles; Praslin; from July to September, and in January and February, twenty-eight specimens. I have this species also from the Chagos Islands and Amirantes Islands (Fletcher).

101. *Decadarchis eurylyta*, n. sp.

♂. 14 mm. Head white. Palpi long, white, second joint with moderately long projecting scales, mixed with dark fuscous towards base. Thorax bronzy-ochreous, patagia white. Abdomen whitish. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex pointed, slightly upturned, termen slightly sinuate, very oblique; white, suffusedly mixed with bronzy-ochreous along fold and posteriorly; markings purplish-fuscous mixed with blackish; a spot on costa near base; an oblique patch from dorsum at $\frac{1}{3}$, crossing fold; a moderate rather oblique fascia from middle of costa, reaching $\frac{3}{4}$ across wing; a similar fascia from $\frac{3}{4}$ of costa to near termen, thence curved round to apex. Hindwings and cilia grey-whitish.

Mahé, near Morne Blanc, 1000 feet, in October; one specimen, in indifferent condition. Allied to an undescribed New Guinea species.

EREUNETIS Meyr.

102. *EreUNETIS scaligera*, n. sp.

♂♀. 7—8 mm. Head and thorax whitish-ochreous, centre of crown with a few

dark fuscous hairs. Palpi whitish, second joint externally with a dark fuscous line. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Forewings lanceolate, apex somewhat produced, acute, down-turned; whitish-ochreous, suffusedly irrorated with brownish or rather dark fuscous; a moderate very oblique ill-defined shining white or silvery-whitish fascia from costa beyond middle, usually terminated beneath by a black longitudinal dash above tornus (but in one good specimen this is absent); a similar whitish patch on apical portion of costa, terminated beneath by a black longitudinal mark in apex: cilia whitish, round apex with a fine black median line. Hindwings grey-whitish; cilia whitish.

Mahé, near Morne Blanc, 1000 feet; Silhouette, Mare aux Cochons plateau, 1000 feet; in September and October, six specimens.

103. *Ereunetis calypta*, n. sp.

♂. 15 mm. Head fuscous mixed with dark fuscous, hairs of face blackish. Palpi blackish. Antennæ pale fuscous. Thorax fuscous. Abdomen grey, anal tuft whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, very narrow, short-pointed, obtuse, apex upturned; 4 absent, 7 present, separate; light fuscous, sprinkled with brown; costal edge suffusedly dark fuscous; a moderate streak of dark fuscous suffusion along dorsum from base to tornus, attenuated posteriorly; an undefined elongate patch of dark fuscous irroration towards apex, terminating in a round blackish apical spot; a very oblique white striga from $\frac{4}{5}$ of costa to apical spot, edged with dark fuscous suffusion: cilia fuscous. Hindwings grey; cilia pale grey.

Silhouette, Mare aux Cochons plateau, 1000 feet, in September; one specimen.

104. *Ereunetis xenica*, n. sp.

♂♀. 7—11 mm. Head grey-whitish or whitish-fuscous, face and palpi blackish. Thorax fuscous-whitish, shoulders blackish. Abdomen whitish-grey. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex pointed, upturned, termen somewhat sinuate, very oblique; ochreous-whitish, sometimes more or less suffused with fuscous on dorsal half; markings black; an irregular posteriorly expanded blotch along basal third of costa; two oblique blotches from costa about middle and $\frac{3}{4}$, reaching half across wing, connected in disc, angle of second running into a small round spot at apex, which receives also a line running along posterior part of costa; two undefined cloudy oblique marks from dorsum at $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$; a line along termen: cilia whitish, sometimes partially fuscous-tinged, round apex with a blackish median line. Hindwings grey; cilia whitish, at apex with a grey bar.

Mahé, Cascade Estate, 1000 feet, in January and February; two specimens. Also from Kandy, Maskeliya, and Puttalam, Ceylon (Green, Pole); N. Coorg (Newcome) and Khasi Hills, India; Kuching, Borneo (Hewitt).

MASTIGOSTOMA, n. gen.

Head with appressed hairs, face flat, retreating, smooth, forehead prominent, somewhat raised; ocelli absent; tongue absent. Antennæ $\frac{3}{4}$, in ♂ simple, basal joint long, stout, without pecten. Labial palpi long, somewhat curved, subascending, widely diverging, second joint thickened with dense appressed scales, terminal joint as long

as second, laterally compressed, flat and rather broad, tolerably pointed. Maxillary palpi 4-jointed, basal joint moderate, thick, second joint long, rather stout, clothed with dense erect hairs, third joint extremely long, slender, filiform, furnished above with a series of erect hairs, terminal joint short, slender. Posterior tibiae with rough projecting scales above and beneath. Forewings with 2 from towards angle, 7 and 8 sometimes stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from $\frac{1}{4}$. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $\frac{2}{3}$; 3 and 4 separate, 5 and 6 approximated or connate, 7 parallel.

Probably allied to *Setomorpha*, but with singular characters; the remarkable maxillary palpi are unique in their exceptional length and peculiar hairs.

105. *Mastigostoma gypsatma*, n. sp.

♂♀. 15—20 mm. Head ochreous-whitish. Labial palpi ochreous-whitish, slightly sprinkled with black. Maxillary palpi orange-ochreous, basal joint black. Thorax ochreous-whitish, with a variable black transverse mark behind collar, sometimes obsolete. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; white, strewn throughout with irregular dots and elongate marks of black irroration, of which the larger are more or less suffused with brown: cilia white, with an interrupted line of blackish irroration. Hindwings light grey, with brassy and purplish reflections; cilia whitish, with a faint grey shade.

Mahé, near Morne Blanc (1000 feet), Cascade Estate, and Port Victoria; Silhouette, Mare aux Cochons plateau (1000 feet), and in low cultivated country; in September, October, and February, sixteen specimens.

SETOMORPHA Zell.

106. *Setomorpha rutella* Zell.

Mahé, Cascade Estate (1000 feet) and Port Victoria, in January and February; four specimens. This species is now very widely distributed in tropical countries, the larva feeding on various dried vegetable substances.

PROGONARMA, n. gen.

Head loosely haired; ocelli present; tongue absent. Antennae $\frac{3}{4}$, in ♂ minutely ciliated, basal joint moderate, with slight pecten. Labial palpi long, rather curved, subascending, second joint beneath with rough projecting scales, externally with several long bristles, terminal joint as long as second, moderate, obtuse. Maxillary palpi long, several-jointed, folded. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs above. Forewings with 2 from towards angle, 3 and 4 approximated or connate, 7 and 8 sometimes stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from $\frac{1}{4}$. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $\frac{2}{3}$; 3 and 4 remote, 5 and 6 rather approximated at base, 7 parallel.

Apparently related to *Mastigostoma* and *Scardia*.

107. *Progonarma pagetodes*, n. sp.

♂♀. 13—17 mm. Head white, sometimes tinged with fuscous. Palpi white, second joint externally blackish except apex and projecting scales, terminal joint in one specimen with two blackish bands. Thorax white, with a black spot on each shoulder, sometimes

much mixed with black dorsally. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen obliquely or very obliquely rounded; white, somewhat sprinkled with fuscous, in one specimen tinged with fuscous; markings black; costal edge black towards base; a variable spot on base of costa containing a white spot; an irregular mark from costa about $\frac{1}{4}$, sometimes interrupted, preceded and followed by one or two variable costal dots; a narrow irregular inwardly oblique transverse median fascia, expanded dorsally, sometimes interrupted in disc; a more or less developed inwardly oblique mark from costa at $\frac{3}{4}$; an irregular streak along termen, rather triangularly dilated on tornus, sometimes rather widely interrupted above this, or forming a series of cloudy dots, sometimes extending round apical part of costa; in one specimen apical area largely suffused with fuscous: cilia white, sometimes variably sprinkled with dark fuscous on basal half, at apex and beneath tornus with grey spots. Hindwings light grey with brassy reflections; cilia whitish.

Mahé, near Morne Blanc and Cascade Estate, 1000 feet; Silhouette, Mare aux Cochons plateau, 1000 feet; from September to December, seven specimens. There is great variability in development of dark markings and fuscous suffusion, and the shape of forewings also varies somewhat, but I am unable to separate any of these forms specifically. I have also six worn specimens taken by Mr T. B. Fletcher from Siren Island in the Cargados group of the Carajos Islands, which I refer to the same species.

SPORADARTHRA, n. gen.

Head roughly tufted; ocelli absent, tongue absent. Antennæ $\frac{5}{6}$, in ♂ simple, basal joint elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi moderate, porrected, with appressed scales, second joint with several projecting bristles externally, terminal joint shorter than second, somewhat pointed. Maxillary palpi several-jointed, filiform, folded. Posterior tibiæ clothed with hairs above. Forewings with 2 represented by detached apical portion only, 3 from angle, 4 nearly connate with 7, 5 and 6 out of 7, 7 to costa, 8 out of 7, 9 and 10 from cell posteriorly, 11 nearly obsolete, from near base of cell. Hindwings $\frac{3}{5}$, narrow-lanceolate, cilia 3; 2—4 remote, 5 approximated to 4 at base, 6 imperfectly developed, to costa, 7 approximated to 6 at base.

A development of the *Tinea* group, with neurulation in process of simplification.

108. *Sporadarthra sicaria*, n. sp.

♂♀. 9—11 mm. Head whitish-ochreous on crown, rough hairs more or less brownish, lower part of face whitish. Palpi dark grey, internally whitish. Thorax whitish-ochreous, patagia dark purplish-fuscous. Abdomen pale greyish-ochreous. Forewings elongate-lanceolate, acute; dark purplish-fuscous; a whitish-ochreous dorsal stripe from base to beyond tornus, its upper edge forming three very obtuse angulations upwards and two downwards, latter including some blackish scales; apex suffused with blackish: cilia whitish-ochreous, round apex with a dark fuscous subbasal line. Hindwings grey; cilia whitish-ochreous tinged with grey.

Mahé, Cascade Estate (1000 feet), Port Victoria, and Anonyme Island; Silhouette, Mare aux Cochons plateau, 1000 feet; in September, January, and February, twelve specimens.

TINEA Linn.

109. *Tinea milichopa*, n. sp.

♀. 13—15 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax pale ochreous. Antennæ $\frac{5}{8}$. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; all veins separate; brownish-ochreous; basal area mixed or strigulated with white; seven fine oblique white strigulae from costa between $\frac{2}{5}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$, first three uniting with a patch of whitish suffusion or confluent strigulae beneath costa; a series of gradually diminishing white strigulae from middle of dorsum to middle of termen; a transverse bar of dark fuscous or blackish suffusion before apex, with two or three minute white dots: cilia whitish, round apex with basal third brownish-ochreous finely tipped with dark fuscous, at apex with a brownish-ochreous bar. Hindwings pale grey with brassy reflections; cilia whitish.

Silhouette, Mare aux Cochons plateau and south side of Mont Pot-à-eau, 1000—1500 feet, in August and September; three specimens.

110. *Tinea trochæa*, n. sp.

♂♀. 8—9 mm. Head dark fuscous, face grey or whitish. Palpi whitish, second and terminal joints each with blackish median band. Antennæ almost 1. Thorax dark fuscous, somewhat sprinkled with whitish posteriorly. Abdomen dark fuscous. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; all veins separate; brown, finely sprinkled with black; a broad streak of black suffusion along costa; basal fourth sprinkled with white, towards dorsum suffused with white and sprinkled with black; a rather oblique white median fascia formed of confluent strigulae, expanded towards costa; a broader fascia of black suffusion from $\frac{3}{4}$ of costa to tornus, sprinkled with white dots in disc, expanded on tornus, towards costa marked with three very fine oblique greyish lines; a small white spot on termen beneath apex, and one or two white dots or strigulae above this: cilia white with two black lines, beneath apex with a wholly white patch, beneath this suffused with dark grey. Hindwings and cilia dark fuscous.

Mahé, near Morne Blanc and Cascade Estate, 1000 feet; Silhouette, Mare aux Cochons plateau and south side of Mont Pot-à-eau, 1000—1500 feet; from August to October and in February, twenty specimens.

111. *Tinea coronata*, n. sp.

♂♀. 9—11 mm. Head dark fuscous, face more or less mixed with whitish-ochreous. Palpi dark fuscous, internally whitish-ochreous. Antennæ almost 1. Thorax dark fuscous, marked posteriorly with white suffusion. Abdomen dark fuscous. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; all veins separate; dark fuscous; basal third strigulated with white on costa and dorsum, and mixed with white in disc; seven fine oblique white strigulae from costa between $\frac{2}{5}$ and $\frac{5}{8}$, first three connected with an irregular white patch or group of suffused strigulae

beneath costa; four or five white strigulae from posterior half of dorsum, and three or four from lower part of termen, with a dark space on tornus between these groups; usually some scattered white specks above these and towards apex; apex sometimes brownish: cilia whitish, with a black subbasal line, at apex with a blackish bar expanded at tips. Hindwings and cilia dark fuscous.

Mahé, Mare aux Cochons district, near Morne Blanc, and Cascade Estate, 1000 feet; Silhouette, Mare aux Cochons plateau and south side of Mont Pot-à-eau, 1000—1500 feet, from August to October and in January and February, twenty-eight specimens.

112. *Tinea misella* Zell.

Mahé, near Morne Blanc, 1000 feet, in November; one specimen. An introduced European species; larva feeds on refuse.

113. *Tinea fuscipunctella* Hb.

Mahé, near Morne Blanc and Cascade Estate, 1000 feet, in November and December; two specimens. A cosmopolitan species, introduced; larva feeds on excrementitious refuse.

114. *Tinea pachyspila* Meyr.

Mahé, Cascade Estate, 1000 feet; Silhouette, Mare aux Cochons, 1000 feet; in September, January, and February. A common Ceylon species, doubtless introduced; larva feeding on flannel, fur, &c.

115. *Tinea saucropis*, n. sp.

♂. 7 mm. Head white, with some grey hairs above eyes. Palpi blackish, apex white. Antennae over 1, stout, ochreous-whitish. Thorax and abdomen whitish. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, apex pointed; white; a fascia of light brownish suffusion near base, touched with dark fuscous on costa; a yellow-ochreous spot in disc before middle, resting on a small costal spot of fuscous suffusion; three or four scattered yellow-ochreous dots posteriorly; two or three fuscous dots on costa posteriorly: cilia white. Hindwings and cilia whitish.

Mahé, near Morne Blanc, 1000 feet, in November; one specimen. Not in good order, and the neuration is not discernible, but it appears to be a true *Tinea*; the larva would probably feed on lichens.

MELASINA Boisd.

116. *Melasina tabernalis*, n. sp.

♀. 11 mm. Head pale ochreous, crown mixed with dark fuscous (damaged). Palpi whitish-ochreous, terminal joint rather long, slender. Thorax dark fuscous, spotted with pale ochreous (damaged). Abdomen dark fuscous, anal tuft large, fuscous. Forewings elongate, somewhat dilated posteriorly, costa moderately arched, apex rounded-obtuse, termen obliquely rounded; all veins separate, 7 to apex; deep purple, suffused with dark fuscous along costa, irregularly strewn with small whitish-ochreous suffused spots and strigulae; four or five more sharply marked small whitish-ochreous triangular spots on costa, three or four on dorsum, and a series of marks round apex and termen. Hindwings

deep purple, strewn with small whitish-ochreous spots; several more distinct and larger round lower $\frac{2}{3}$ of termen.

Mahé, Cascade Estate, in December; one specimen.

PITHARCHA Meyr.

117. *Pitharcha chalinæa* Meyr.

One specimen received from Mr T. B. Fletcher as taken in the Seychelles, without further record. It is widely distributed in Central Africa from east to west, and is probably artificially spread.

SCALMATICA, n. gen.

Head rough; ocelli present; tongue absent. Antennæ $\frac{3}{4}$, in ♂ clothed with moderately long thinly strewn cilia, basal joint moderate, stout, with pecten of cilia. Labial palpi moderately long, ascending, second joint with rough scales beneath and some projecting lateral bristles, terminal joint shorter than second, with tolerably appressed scales, obtuse. Maxillary palpi short, loosely scaled, ascending. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs. Forewings with 2 from towards angle, 7 absent, 11 from $\frac{1}{3}$. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $\frac{4}{5}$; 2—4 remote, 5 and 6 rather approximated at base.

Allied to *Amydria*.

118. *Scalmatica rimosa*, n. sp.

♂♀. 18—19 mm. Head, palpi, thorax, and abdomen pale greyish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen extremely obliquely rounded; pale greyish-ochreous tinged with fuscous, and with a very faint pinkish tinge; numerous undefined scattered transverse strigulae of dark fuscous irroration; stigmata cloudy, dark fuscous, first discal near before middle, plical very obliquely beyond first discal; a series of cloudy dark fuscous dots round posterior part of costa and termen: cilia pale greyish-ochreous. Hindwings pale fuscous, with a slight violet tinge; cilia whitish-ochreous.

Mahé, near Morne Blanc and Cascade Estate, 1000 feet, in October and February; two specimens.

PROTERODESMA Meyr.

119. *Proterodesma tomæa*, n. sp.

♀. 12 mm. Head and thorax whitish-fuscous sprinkled with fuscous. Palpi fuscous-whitish sprinkled with dark fuscous. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; 7 and 8 stalked; fuscous, scales pale-edged; scattered dark fuscous strigulae, especially on margins: cilia whitish-fuscous, with several indefinite dark fuscous lines. Hindwings pale grey; cilia whitish-grey.

Felicité, in December; one specimen.

SCARDIA Treit.

120. *Scardia lochæa*, n. sp.

♀. 12 mm. Head fuscous-whitish, sides of crown more fuscous-tinged. Palpi whitish, second joint mixed with dark fuscous towards base, terminal joint with dark fuscous subapical spot. Thorax whitish-fuscous, shoulders with suffused dark fuscous blotch. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen extremely obliquely rounded; 7 and 8 stalked; fuscous-whitish, sprinkled and coarsely strigulated with mixed brown and blackish scales; two or three larger transverse spots on dorsum: cilia whitish-fuscous, darker towards tornus, with two interrupted dark fuscous shades. Hindwings grey; cilia pale grey.

Silhouette, jungle above Mare aux Cochons plateau, in September; one specimen.